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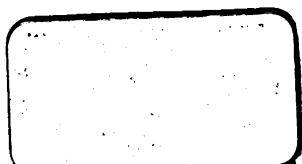
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39.

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CHRONICLE
OF
THE LAW OFFICERS
OF
IRELAND,

CONTAINING LISTS OF THE
LORD CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL,
MASTERS OF THE ROLLS, CHIEF JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF
KING'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, AND EXCHEQUER, ATTORNEYS, AND SOLICITORS
GENERAL, WITH THE SERGEANTS-AT-LAW,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD;
DATES AND ABSTRACTS OF THEIR PATENTS;
FEES AND ALLOWANCES FROM THE CROWN, TENURES OF OFFICES,
REFERENCES TO THE RECORDS, AND PATENTS OF PRECEDENCE.

ALSO,
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
Of the Law Officers.
WITH THE PROMOTIONS, DEATHS, OR RESIGNATIONS,
FROM THE REIGN OF
QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE PRESENT TIME.
JUDGES' SALARIES IN 1690, AND AS FIXED BY THE 2 & 3 WILLIAM IV.

WITH AN
OUTLINE OF THE LEGAL HISTORY OF IRELAND
AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

BY CONSTANTINE J. SMYTH, B.A.,
OF LINCOLN'S INN.

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AND MILLIKEN AND SON, DUBLIN.

1839.



297.

G. WOODFALL, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET, LONDON.

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, BART.,
MASTER OF THE ROLLS IN IRELAND,
WHOSE DISTINGUISHED LEGAL ATTAINMENTS
WERE THE
ORNAMENT OF THE BAR,
AND
SHED A LUSTRE ON THE NUMEROUS OFFICES HE FILLED;
WHOSE ELEVATION TO THE BENCH,
WHILST IT EXCITED UNIVERSAL APPROBATION,
GAVE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND THE FIRST PROOF
THAT THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS WERE AT LENGTH
RESTORED ;

This Work

IS,
WITH PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

P R E F A C E.

THE design of this volume is to supply such information in this neglected portion of Irish History as will enable the profession, and the historical and antiquarian student, to ascertain with correctness the names of the Great Law Officers of Ireland, and the times in which they flourished. Whilst reference in Ecclesiastical History and in the Peerage, has been rendered easy and familiar by the numerous memoirs and statistical works which illustrate those departments, it is, to say the least, singular, that no list of the Irish Judges has been published, and it certainly cannot be accounted for, on the ground that the power and influence exercised by them, and attached to their stations, were less felt and acknowledged by the various classes of society, or that the individuals who filled those offices and successively presided in the Irish Courts of Law, played a less important part in the general history of the country; although an attempt is made in the present work to remedy the deficiency, and give cor-



King the demise of the
offices those appointments
had existed; hence it was
series, from the destruc-
tion, in the time of
records of Chancery down
to be destroyed by fire.

essions will be observed
appointments; as far as the
the Eighth, the series is
broken; from that date
in tolerable regularity to
1655 there is a chasm
for. Cromwell's rolls
which time or from the
found regular.

continuations, renew-
er grants. The num-
was very uncertain. Ed-
at there were more jus-
tice to be in the King's
rights to discharge and re-
most sufficient of them, yet
two would appear to have
in the King's Bench and

the Common Pleas
not to have tak
Ireland as in

rect lists of the Judges and Law Officers of the superior Courts, it is impossible in the limits of one volume to supply all the various information the subject would admit of.

The lists of appointments down to the accession of George the Third, have been selected from the repository of Patentee Officers collected and arranged by Mr. Lodge, and first printed in the *Liber Hiberniæ*, but as no part of that work was ever published, they have remained almost unnoticed. The appointments from 1760 have been collected from the best and most authentic sources. These abstracts of patents contain the name of the individual appointed to the office; the succession, that is, in whose place or on what occasion the person was appointed; the date of the Sovereign's Letter or Privy Seal for the appointment; the date of the patent; the term for which the office was granted; the fee or salary annexed to the office, and some of the early patents contain entries of payments for offices previously filled by the individual; the year of the Sovereign's reign, and the roll or authority quoted for the appointment. The term of office was sometimes during life, sometimes during good behaviour, but oftener during the Sovereign's pleasure; in all cases the death of the Sovereign determined the commission. In the year 1782 this was altered by an act of the Irish parliament, which secured the independence of the Judges, and declared their commissions shall continue during good

behaviour, and notwithstanding the demise of the crown. Mr. Lodge only notices those appointments of which some roll or record existed; hence it was impossible to form a perfect series, from the destruction of many records; for instance, in the time of Cantoc, chancellor, all the records of Chancery down to the reign of Edward I., were destroyed by fire.

Numerous chasms and omissions will be observed in the succession of appointments; as far as the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Eighth, the series is frequently interrupted and broken; from that date the lists are carried down with tolerable regularity to the year 1644, from that to 1655 there is a chasm very obviously to be accounted for. Cromwell's rolls commence in 1655, from which time or from the Restoration the lists will be found regular.

Many of the patents are continuations, renewals, or amendments of former grants. The number of Judges in each Court was very uncertain. Edward II. being informed that there were more justices appointed than there ought to be in the King's Bench in Ireland, issued writs to discharge and remove all but three of the most sufficient of them, yet until the reign of Elizabeth two would appear to have been the usual number in the King's Bench and Exchequer.

The separation of the Common Pleas and Exchequer would appear not to have taken place at so early a period in Ireland as in England. In

Prynne's Collections writs are mentioned which were issued to the sheriffs of the different counties concerning the jurisdiction and settling of the Court of Common Pleas in the sixth of Edward the Third, according to the great Charter and the Court of Common Pleas in England. In the reign of Elizabeth a third Judge was added in each court, and with very few exceptions continued by her successors. A fourth was appointed in 1784.

The Chronological Table gives the promotions, deaths and resignations from the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the dates of those changes; (a similar Table of the Law Officers of England was published some years since;) also lists of those in office on the accession of each Sovereign; the dates of the promotions are those in the patents. In some few instances where the patent was not finished, or where from some other cause the exact date of the patent could not be ascertained, that of the Royal Letter or Privy Seal is substituted.

In the Chronological Table and Index the computation has been adopted from the first year of the reigning King or Queen, and not from the first of January in each year; thus the reign of Queen Elizabeth began November 17, 1558, consequently every promotion or death which might have taken place before November 17, 1559, will be found under the first year, 1558; the same rule has been observed throughout.

A list of those who had patents of precedence, together with Tables of Offices created at different periods, of the salaries in 1690 and at the present time, are subjoined.

In the Outline of the Legal History will be found a sketch of the state of the law and its administrators at different periods. The author, Mr. Duhigg, was for many years librarian to the King's Inns; it does not extend beyond the year 1806, and the correctness of the individual characters he has traced will be admitted by those really acquainted with the history of the country.

As a work of this nature will be chiefly useful for reference, the Indexes have been formed to facilitate that object; and it is hoped that in general, and in the most important parts, the work will be found correct.

LINCOLN'S INN,
MARCH 23D, 1839.

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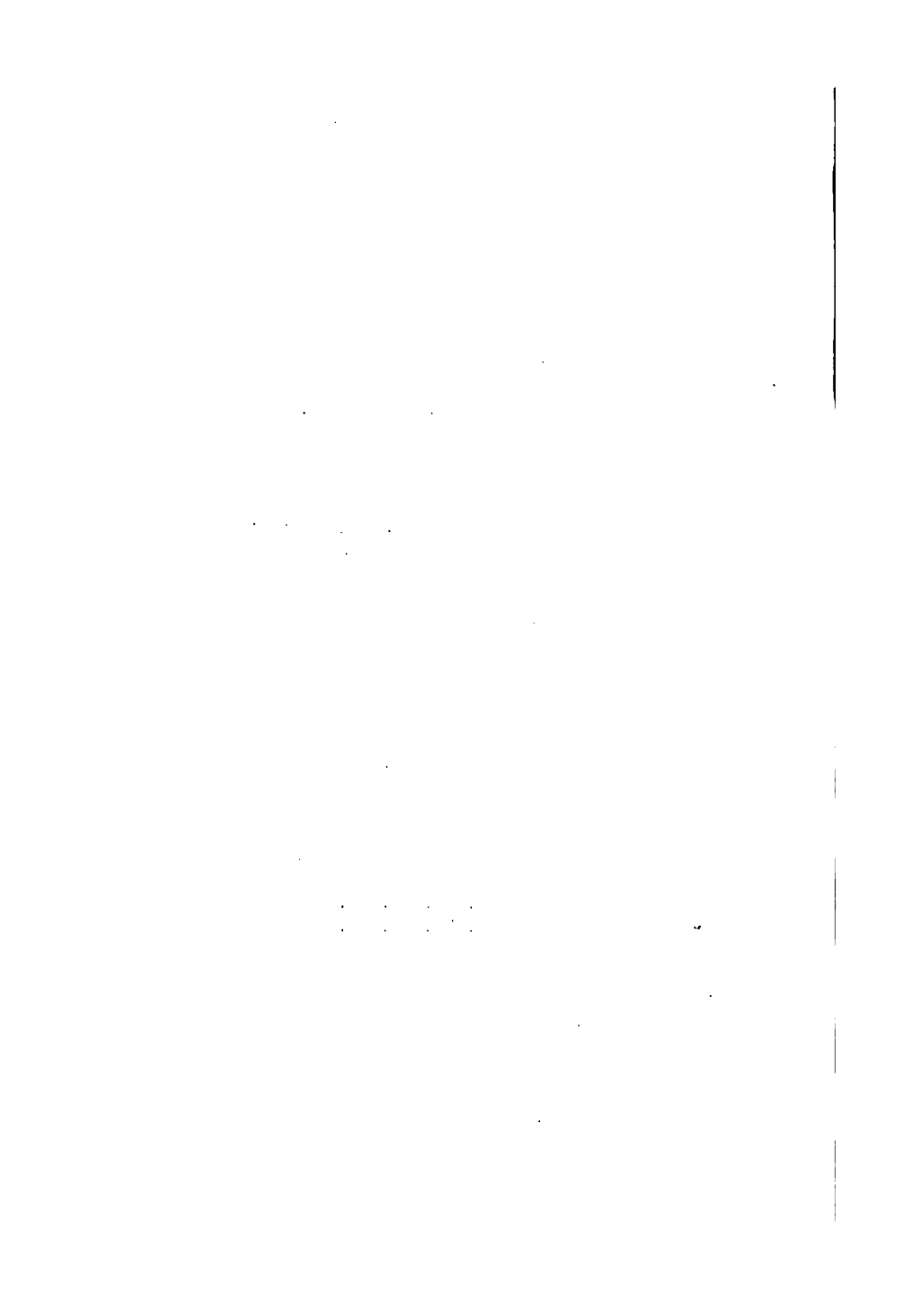


TABLE OF REIGNS.

Henry III.	.	Accession	23 October, 1216.
Edward I.	.	—	20 November, 1272.
Edward II.	.	—	8 July, 1307.
Edward III.	.	—	25 January, 1327.
Richard II.	.	—	22 June 1377.
Henry IV.	.	—	30 September, 1399.
Henry V.	.	—	21 March, 1413.
Henry VI.	.	—	1 September, 1422.
Edward IV.	.	—	4 March, 1461.
Edward V.	.	—	9 April, 1483.
Richard III.	.	—	26 June, 1483.
Henry VII.	.	—	22 August, 1485.
Henry VIII.	.	—	22 April, 1509.
Edward VI.	.	—	28 January, 1547.
Mary	.	—	6 July, 1553.
Elizabeth	.	—	17 November, 1558.
James I.	.	—	24 March, 1603.
Charles I.	.	—	27 March, 1625.
Charles II.	.	—	30 January, 1649.
James II.	.	—	6 February, 1685.
William and Mary	.	—	13 February, 1689.
William III.	.	—	28 December, 1694.
Anne	.	—	8 March, 1702.
George I.	.	—	1 August, 1714.
George II.	.	—	11 June, 1727.
George III.	.	—	25 October, 1760.
George IV.	.	—	29 January, 1820.
William IV.	.	—	26 June, 1830.
Victoria	.	—	20 June, 1837.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abp., Archbishop.	Inr., Inrolled.
Archd., Archdeacon.	K. B., King's Bench.
An. Reg., Annual Register.	K. L., King's Letter.
At.-Gen., Attorney General.	L. C., Lord Chancellor.
Behr., Behaviour.	L. L., Lord Lieutenant.
Bp., Bishop.	L. K., Lord Keeper.
B. T., Bermingham Tower.	Midens., Midensis, or of
C., Chancellor.	Meath.
Cant., Canterbury.	M. R., Master of the Rolls.
C. B., Chief Baron.	Pat. R. Ch., Patent Rolls of
C. J., Chief Justice.	Chancery.
C. P., Common Pleas.	Q. B., Queen's Bench.
Cl. R., Close Rolls.	Rot. Cl., Close Rolls.
Dock., Docket Book.	S.-G., and Sol.-Gen., So-
Gent. Mag., Gentleman's	licitor-General.
Magazine.	Sergt., Sergeant.
Han., Hanaper.	U. B., Upper Bench.
Harr., Harris.	V. C., Vice Chancellor.

The records vouching the grants, patents, &c., and directing to the rolls, are thus referred to, viz. : Berm. Turr., or T. B. 49 Edw. III. No. 149, signifies that in Bermingham Tower, the roll of the 49th year of King Edward III., contains such a grant ; and 9 Car. I. 3^a p. f. 28, signifies the 9th year of Charles the First, the third part on the face or front of the roll, the 28th strip or membrane ; and d. signifies dorso, or the back of the roll ; and so of every other reign. Where the grant is dated in one year and the reference to another of the reign, the year of the grant is thus marked, (12.) (16.)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Page 4, line 1, John Keppock, Just. C. P., *read* Just. K. B.
6, — 7, Frier, *read* Prior.
10, — 16, Hawkenshaw, 2d Just. C. P., *read* K. B.
29, — 4, Dowcra, *read* Docwra.
47, — 16, John Ponsonby, *read* George.
83, — 16, after 30 Oct. 1496, *read* 12 Hen. VII.
88, — 22, Denham deceased, *read* appointed a Baron in
England.
106, — 24, Dongan deceased, *read* appointed a Baron of
the Exchequer.
109, — 7, Jeffrey, *read* Geffrey.
114, — 16, after patent, 1853, *read* (27 Edw. III.)
120, — 9, Keating *read* Keatinge.
137, — 3, after patent, 1446, *read* (24 Hen. VI.)
141, — 9, patent, 28 April, 1611. 9 Jac. I., *read* 1612.
10 Jac. I.
155, — 7, from the bottom, after patent, 19 Jan. 1661,
read (11.)
161, — 14, 1850, 1 Wm. IV., *read* 1831, 2 Wm. IV.
161, — 20, 6 Wm. IV., *read* 7 Wm. IV., and line 23,
patent, 1357, *read* (31.)
161, — 6, from the bottom, after Inr. 2 Jan., *read* 1803.
209, — 9, Belyng, *read* Bellyng.
215, — 8, Carey, *read* Cary.
233, — 8, In the commission, *omit* Francis Abp. of
Dublin.

Page 269, line 15, 5 Wm. IV. April 29, after Right Hon. Louis Perrin, At-Gen., *read* Michael O'Loghlen, Sol-Gen.

279, — 25, for such, *read* their.

282, — 5, or, *read* and.

283, — 29, numbers, *read* members.

284, — 4, from the bottom, prevented, *read* presented.

285, — 16, for 1604, *read* 11 April, 1614, and see the parliaments and councils of England, p. 264.

286, — 14, were, *read* was.

290, — 16, in, *read* with.

301, — 4, from the bottom, was merely, *read* was not merely.

303, lines 4 and 5, *read* "seem confirmed by this parliamentary ordeal, for such grounds properly supported, would satiate personal malignity and fix upon the culprit indelible disgrace."

305, line 25, Ximines, *read* Ximenes.

311, — 8, was, *read* were.

315, — 5, *omit*, "his successor or a few of."

THE GREAT
LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN
IN IRELAND.

**LORD CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS OF THE
GREAT SEAL.**

JOHN DE WORCHLEY, 1219, 3 Hen. III.

FROMUND LE BRUN, 1230, 14 Hen. III.

RALPH NEVILE, Bp. of Chichester, 28 Sept. 1232,
16 Hen. III.

GEFFREY TURVILLE, Archdeacon of Dublin, V. C.

ALAN DE SANCTAFIDE, 1235, 19 Hen. III.

ROBERT LUTTRELL, treasurer of St Patrick's, 1236,
21 Hen. III.

GEFFREY TURVILLE, Archd. of Dublin, 1237, 22
Hen. III.

RALPH, Bp. of Norwich, 1237.

WILLIAM WELWARD, 4 Nov. 1245, 30 Hen. III.

RALPH, Bp. of Norwich, 9 July 1249, 33 Hen. III.

FROMUND LE BRUN, 1259, 43 Hen. III.

Same continued by Edward I., 1272, 1 Edw. I.

WALTER DE FULBURN, 1283, 11 Edw. I.

WILLIAM DE BUERLACO, 1288, 16 Edw. I.

THOMAS CANTOC, afterwards Bp. of Emly, 1292, 20 Edw. I.

WALTER DE THORNBURG, 1293, 21 Edw. I.

ADAM WODINGTON, 1294, 22 Edw. I.

THOMAS CANTOC, 1295, 23 Edw. I.—Continued, 1307, 1 Edw. II.

RICHARD DE BEREFORD, 1314, 7 Edw. II.

WILLIAM FITZ JOHN, Abp. of Cashel, 10 Aug. 1317, 11 Edw. II.

ROGER OUTLAWE, or UTLAGE, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, — patent, 1321; pleasure; fee £40.—Nov. 13, 1324, he had a liberate for a quarter's fee of £10.—B.T. 18 Edw. II. f. No. 30. He was Chancellor in 1326, Rot. Cl. 20 Edw. II. f. R. 1 and 5.

JOHN L'ARCHER, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem,—patent, 1343.—May 18, 1344, he had a liberate for £20, being half a year's salary from 15 Nov. (17°) to 15 May following.—17 Edw. III. f. R. 4.

JOHN MORICE,—patent, Westminster, May 20, 1346.—B.T. 20 Edw. III. f. No. 30. His commission was read before the Lord Justice and council, at Kylmehallock, 18 of August following.—Idem.

JOHN FROWYK, Prior of the Hospital of St. John, Jerusalem,—patent, 1357.—June 6, 1358, he had a

liberate for £10, a quarter's fee, due from 24 March last to 24 June.—Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. f. R. 5 and d. 2.

JOHN DE BOTHEBY,—patent, 1371.—Feb. 29, 1372, he had a liberate for £20, half a year's fee, from 20 August to 20 February last. March 18, 1372, a liberate issued to pay the arrears due to him for the wages of six men at arms, and six archers on horseback, being with him ; which the King granted for his retinue at the King's pay for his safety and the custody of the Great Seal, during the continuance of the war, viz. from 1st to 28 August, £7 4s. ; and from 29 August aforesaid, to 16 March following, being 200 days, £90 : also, 19 March, he had a liberate of 12 marks, to defray the voyage of himself and men into England, whither, by the advice of the Privy Council, he was sent at his own expense, to declare to the King the state of the kingdom.—45 and 46 Edw. III. f. R. 1 and 4.

WILLIAM TANY, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem,—vice Frier Thomas de Burly,—patent, March 2, 1374, Rot. Cl. 48 Edw. III. f. 11.—March 12, 1377, he had a liberate to receive the arrears of the yearly fee of £40, and the wages of six men at arms, and twelve archers, of his retinue, granted to him in the King's pay by his patent dated in England, during the time of his holding the chancellorship, viz., from 3 June, 50, to 20 June, 51 Edw. III., being the sum of £64 5s. —Rot. Cl. 1 Richard II. f. R. 3.

JOHN KEPPOCK, Justice of the Common Pleas.—Lord Keeper—vice Tany, absent in England,—patent, April 13, 1375, B.T. 49 Edw. III. f. No. 80.

ROBERT, Abp. of Dublin,—patent, 1377.—He had a liberate, dated at Tristeldermot, 29 March 1378, to receive as chancellor the sum of £20, in recompense of the expenses and labours he had sustained in the King's service, in attending as well the council lately held at Tristeldermot as the parliament lately held there on the Monday after Ash Wednesday last past, and continuing there for four weeks together.—Rot. Cl. 1 Ric. II. f. R. 2.

JOHN COLTON, Dean of St Patrick's.—Having by order of the Lord Lieutenant and council retained constantly four men at arms and eight archers on horseback, besides his domestics, and clerks for executing this office, that he might the more securely and honourably carry and govern (*ducere et gubernare*) the Seal in company of the Lord Lieutenant, in the marches, between the 23 June and 15 October, 1380, and between 2 May to 20 July last, he received two orders, 22 July 1381, upon the Treasurer, Barons, and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to receive the wages of his said retinue, at the rate of 12*d.* for each man-at-arms, and 6*d.* for each archer, per diem.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. R. 1. He had a liberate, dated at Naas, 2 March, 1382, as late chancellor, of £8 16*s.*, being his arrears from 28 Nov. to 19 Feb. last, viz., for half a quarter of a year and thirty-seven days,

in part of his fee of £40 a year ;—Idem R. 1 ;—and having set forth that he had continued in Munster for a quarter of a year, under Edmund Earl of March and Ulster, L. L., for the execution of his office of Chancellor, with the same retinue, for the more safe and secure conduct of himself and the King's Seal, receiving no wages for his said men, as other Chancellors had used to receive, for six men-at-arms and twelve archers on the same account ; that he had received almost none, or a very small profit from your Seal for that time, and that after the sudden death of the said L. L., and the departure of his household and retinue from Cork, he had made his personal abode in those parts, for the safety and defence thereof against the Irish enemies and English rebels, who long before and then were daily in arms, and retained at his own expense, knights, esquires, and daily other defensible men on that occasion ; prayed to be allowed some competent reward, which the King taking into consideration, and that he had kept the said men with him for the defence of the city and county of Cork to the day he was appointed and sworn Lord Justice, granted him £40 as a reward for the same, for which he had a liberate, dated at Cork, 19 January, 1382.—Idem, R. 7.

WILLIAM TANY, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem,—Colton revoked,—patent, Westminster, Nov. 26, 1381.—Sworn 15 February, and 19, Dean Colton delivered

the Seals to him.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. 8.—Mem. That 15 Feb. John Orrewell, the King's serjeant-at-arms, came to Kilkenny, and in the chamber of Alexander, Bp. of Ossory, Treasurer of Ireland, in the presence of the said treasurer, Sir T. Mortimer, knt., Wm. Forde, clerk, Walter Brigge, parson of the church of Trym, and other credible persons, produced to Frier W. Tany, certain letters patent under the Great Seal of England, constituting him Chancellor of Ireland, together with the King's letters under the Privy Seal, directed to him, which the said Prior, in reverence of the King, gratefully and humbly accepted as he ought; as also a writ directed from England to the said Treasurer to administer the oath of office to him, which oath, after the said patent was read, he administered accordingly. Then follow the letters patent with a mandate of the same date, to all Abps., &c., to obey him as such.—5 Ric. II. 1^a pars f. R. 11.

ALEXANDER BALSCOT, Bp. of Ossory,—patent, 1385. Being about to repair to England, to transact divers affairs of moment, and to go into several parts of Ireland before his departure, Robert Sutton, keeper of the Rolls, was appointed his deputy, and keeper of the Great Seal during his absence, and during pleasure.—Trym, Nov. 13, 1385, 9 Ric. II. f. R. 9 and 15.—But, his departure being postponed, Thomas de Everdon, the King's beloved clerk, was made his deputy and keeper of the Seal, during absence.—Trym, Jan.

12, 1386.—On 20 January, the Chancellor went from Dublin to Howth, to take shipping, and delivered the Seal to the said Thomas.—Idem, R. 9.

RICHARD PLUNKET, Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, Tristeldermot, July 10, 1388,—pleasure.—12 Ric. II. d. R. 8.—Sir Robert de Preston, Keeper of the Great Seal, being now so engaged in the King's service with the Lord Justice, and that it would be necessary for him so to continue in several parts of Ireland, that he could not personally attend to seal writs, the said Richard was commissioned to seal and deliver writs to the proper officers for the execution of the same, notwithstanding that they were not sealed with the Great Seal, reserving the lawful and accustomed fee to the Keeper.—Idem.—Peter Roe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Same,—Patent, September 23, 1388.—Idem, R. 8.

ALEXANDER BALSCOT, Bp. of Meath,—patent, Westminster, August 27, 1389.—13 Ric. II. f. 8, 9.—Sworn 25 October: and although the King had directed no writ out of England to Sir Robert de Preston, Keeper of the Great Seal, to deliver the same to him, yet, by advice of the Lord Justice, Treasurer, and Council, it was agreed that the Seal should be delivered to him by the said Keeper, and that the King's writ should be sent to him for that purpose, under the said Seal, which was issued accordingly.

RICHARD NORTHALLIS, Bp. of Ossory, — patent, May 29, 1393, (16.)—B.T. 17 Ric. II. f. No. 54. -

ALEXANDER, Bp. of Meath,—patent, January 4, 1399.—Being obliged to attend the King's service in Munster, with the L. L. Stanley, John Kyrkeby Clerke, Master of the Rolls, was appointed his Deputy Chancellor, with a power also to set the Exchequer Seal to all writs, &c., in Leinster, Uriel, and Ulster, by patent, dated at Naas, 7 May, 1400.—B.T. 1 Hen. IV. 1^a pars d. No. 111.

THOMAS CRANLEY, Abp. of Dublin, vice the Bp. of Meath,—patent, August 23, 1401.—Being unable to execute the office on account of his great infirmity of body, and other reasons, Thomas de Everdon, Keeper of the Rolls, was appointed his deputy during his absence, 9 Nov. 1402.—B.T. 4 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 14. And the Abp. being so engaged and employed in the King's service, in the county of Dublin, about the expediting of divers affairs, that he could not conveniently attend Sir Stephen Lescropp, Deputy to the King's son, Thomas of Lancaster, L. L., with the Great Seal, the King, with the advice and consent of the said Lord Deputy Chancellor, and Privy Council, appointed Robert Sutton, Keeper of the Rolls, to be his deputy, to keep the seal, and to execute all things relating to the office of Chancellor during his absence, by patent, dated at Kilkenny, 7 March, 1404.—B.T. 6 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 1.

RICHARD REDE, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and John Bermyngham, 2d Justice of the King's Bench, jointly or severally, made deputies to the Abp. for

the same reason.—Trym, February 13, 1404.—B.T. 6 Hen. IV. 2^a pars d. No. 38.

Sir LAURENCE MERBURY, Knt.,—patent, July 14, 1407.—Usual fees ;—and 23 of that month, the King, considering the great expense of supporting the dignity of this office, granted him 6*s.* 8*d.* a day : and considering further his services in the wars of Ireland, and the charges he had been at, granted him all the said fees for nine years, with a clause in his patent that he should not be removed upon any complaint without an opportunity given him of making his defence before the Privy Council.—B.T. 8 Hen. IV. f. No. 68.

PATRICK BARRETT, Bp. of Ferns,—patent, June 13, 1410.—B.T. 13 Hen. IV. f. No. 49.

THOMAS LE BOTILLIER, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.—The Lord Deputy being about to go into the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, and Carlow, for the good government and safety of those parts, and to resist the English rebels and Irish enemies, and Patrick, Bp. of Ferns, being employed in the defence of the county of Wexford, and not being able to leave that country without manifest hazard of the destruction of the inhabitants, it was agreed by instrument, dated at Kilkenny, 4 May, 1412, that Robert Sutton, Keeper of the Rolls, should be appointed Deputy Chancellor in the meantime, and Keeper of the Great Seal.—Idem.

THOMAS CRANLEY, Abp. of Dublin, vice the Bp. of Ferns,—patent, 1412.

Sir LAURENCE MERBURY, Knt.,—the Abp. revoked,—patent, Kenilworth, March 2, 1413, (19.)—A mandate, dated at Westminster the same day, was directed to the Abp., Lord Justice, and Lord C., to deliver the office and all things relating thereto to him: and on the 18 September, 1414, his said patents being read within the Council Chamber in Christ Church, the Abp. delivered the Great Seal into his custody, and he was sworn Lord Chancellor.—B.T. 2 Hen. V. f. Nos. 5, 61, 62, 63, 127.—Also by patent, dated at Naas, 26 February following, he had a grant of 10*s.* a day increase of pay, which had been enjoyed by some other Chancellors.—Idem.—And 13 March, 1415, Roger Hawkenshaw, 2d Justice of the Common Pleas, and Richard Assewell Clerke, were commissioned to hear and determine causes in Chancery during his absence in different parts of the kingdom, to administer justice to the King's liege subjects who could not repair to the Court of Chancery to prosecute their just causes by reason of the distance and danger of the way.—B.T. 2 Hen. V. 1^a pars f. No. 112.—And the King considering the weighty affairs which Sir Laurence Merbury, his Chancellor, had to prosecute in England, granted him leave to transact them to the feast of St. Peter ad vincula ensuing, and appointed his beloved clerk, Hugh Banent, Deputy to

the said Chancellor, to occupy the said office as he had heretofore done, by Privy Signet, dated 21 March, 1420: And memorandum, that, 22 March, he was sworn deputy C.—B.T. 8 Hen. V. f. No. 25.

WILLIAM FITZ THOMAS, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem,—Merbury absent,—patent, Drogheda, May 24, 1421.—Appointed during pleasure, by the L. L. and Council, in the absence of Sir Laurence Merbury, who was in England from 1 August; on the said 21 August, at Drogheda, the L. L., in the presence of the Council, received the Great Seal into his own custody, from Hugh Banent, Treasurer, and caused the said patent to be sealed therewith, after which he sealed up the said Seal in a certain leather bag, with his own seal, and delivered it to the said Hugh, to keep in the treasury till the Chancellor should be sworn, who was sworn on the 25 at Athboy, and on 28 had the seal delivered to him.—B.T. 9 Hen. V. No. 45.

WILLIAM YONGE, Archdeacon of Meath,—patent, 1422.—Appointed during pleasure, (probably during Sir L. Merbury's absence,) and had an increase of 5s. a day wages, from 19 October, the day he was sworn.—B.T. Rot. Cl. 1 Hen. VI. 1^a pars f. No. 15.

SIR LAURENCE MERBURY, Knt.,—patent, October 4, 1422.—Memorandum, that on Friday, 11 December, consideration being had in the chamber of Richard, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Justice, and within the castle of Trim, that the King, 4 October last, had appointed

Sir L. Merbury, Knt., his Chancellor, without providing in his patent any daily fees for the support and finding of the clerks of said Court, servants, horses, and other customs, which it was necessary he should maintain in the said office, it was agreed and ordained that he should receive 6*s.* 8*d.* a day, from Monday, 7 December last, the day he was sworn.—Idem, No. 16.

RICHARD TALBOT, Abp. of Dublin,—patent, Westminster, May 19, 1423.—Fee £40.—Sworn 13 July, in his chamber in St. Sepulchre's palace, before the Privy Council.—Whereas on Tuesday, 13 July, upon consideration had by the Lord Justice and Council, at the palace of St. Sepulchre, near Dublin, that the King, on 19 May, by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, by advice and assent of his Great Council, had appointed the Abp. to be Chancellor of Ireland during pleasure, with the ancient fees, but no mention being made in the said patent what fees he should daily receive from the King, as well for the support and maintenance of the clerks of the Chancery, his men-servants and horses, as other charges and customs incumbent on him as Chancellor, it was agreed and ordained that he should receive 10*s.* a day wages, from the said 13 July, the day he was sworn, whilst he should continue to be Chancellor, out of the revenues of Ireland.—B.T. 1 Hen. VI. 1^a pars f. Roll. No. 28. and 2^a pars f. No. 32. also Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 3.

WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem,—Talbot dismissed,—patent, April 25, 1426.—Sworn 26.—He continued to 5 August, and was again appointed 8, and so continued to 10 September following.—Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 3, 8.

SIR RICHARD FITZ EUSTACE,—Fitzthomas revoked,—patent, September 10, 1426.—Sworn 15.—Fee, £40, and 6s. 8d. a day for wages, continued to 27 December following.—B.T. 5 Hen. VI. f. No. 1.

RICHARD, Abp. of Dublin,—Fitz Eustace revoked,—patent, Westminster, 23 October, 1426.—Sworn 12 January following.—Same fee, and 10s. a day.—Idem, R. Cl. R. 4. and 6 f. R. 1.

Master THOMAS CHASE,—patent, before May 1441 (19.)—Rot. Cl. 20 Hen. VI. f. R. 24.

RICHARD WOGAN, Chaplain,—patent, 1446 (24.)—William Chevir was deputy to the Lord Chancellor Wogan.—39 Eliz. 1^a pars d. R. 23.

EDMOND GOLDHALL, Bp. of Meath,—patent, 1451. Prim. Mey's Reg. IV. 66.

SIR JOHN TALBOT, son and heir to John, Earl of Shrewsbury, L. L.,—patent, 1454,—Behr. 32.

JOHN DYNHAM,—patent, Westminster, Nov. 5, 1460.—Life.—39 Hen. VI.—By patent, dated at Westminster, 1 January, 1461, (39.) he had a grant during life for the exhibition and support of the clerks of the Chancery of £53 6s. 8d. a year, issuing out of the fee farm rent of Drogheda, payable by the hands of the mayor and sheriffs of that town, or of the

sheriffs, which grant was confirmed by King Edward IV., as also his office of Chancellor, 2 May, 1461; and having appointed Sir Robert Preston, Lord of Gormanstown, to be his deputy during his pleasure, the King confirmed that appointment the said 2 May.—Sworn same day.—1 Edw. IV. f. R. 4.

Sir WILLIAM WELLES, (son of Leon, Lord Welles,)—vice Dynham,—patent, Westminster, 8 July, 1461.—Life.—The King sent a precipe, dated at Bristol, 7 September following, to Thomas Fitzmorice, Earl of Kildare, Sir Robert Preston, Sir Christopher St. Lawrence, Sir Rowland Fitz Eustace, Sir Nicholas Barnwell, C. J. of the King's Bench, Sir Robert Dowedale, C. J. of the Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Plunket, William Sutton, and all his liege people, signifying that he had sent over for Ireland a new Great Seal by Sir William Welles, Knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and enjoining them to obey the said Chancellor, whom he had sworn into that office before himself in Chancery at Westminster, and to make use of that Seal, and no other; and that all grants under any other Seal, from the first day of his reign, should be vacated and of no force, which, by the tenor of this writ or precipe, he cancelled.—1 Edw. IV. R. 7.

JOHN, Earl of Worcester, 1462.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, 7th Earl of Kildare, for life, confirmed by parliament, 25 January, 1463, 2 Edw. IV.

ROBERT ALLAUNSTON, 1468, 8 Edw. IV.

Sir WILLIAM DUDLEY, 1469, 9 Edw. IV.

ROBERT FITZ EUSTACE, Lord Portlester, 1472, 12 Edw. IV.

The same, and JOHN TAXTON, jointly and to the survivor, confirmed by act of parliament, 10 April, 1472, 12 Edw. IV.

GILBERT DE VENHAM, 1474, 14 Edw. IV.

Sir ROWLAND FITZ EUSTACE, 1474.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD, Bp. of Meath, 1480, 20 Edw. IV.

LAURENCE DE ST. LAURENCE, 1481.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD, Bp. of Meath, 5 August, 1481, 21 Edw. IV.

WALTER CHAMPFLOWER, Abbot of St. Mary's, L. K., 1482.

Sir ROBERT DE ST. LAURENCE, Baron of Howth, 10 July, 1483, 23 Edw. IV.

THOMAS FITZ GERALD, of Lackagh, constituted by parliament, 1483.

ROBERT FITZ EUSTACE, Lord Portlester, 1486, 1 Hen. VII.

ALEXANDER PLUNKET, 11 June, 1492, 7 Hen. VII.

HENRY DRAN, Prior of Llanthony, and Bp. of Bangor, 13 Sept. 1494, 10 Hen. VII.

WALTER FITZSYMONS, Abp. of Dublin, 6 August, 1496, 11 Hen. VII.

WILLIAM ROKEBY, afterwards Bp. of Meath, 1498, 13 Hen. VII.

WALTER FITZSYMONS, Abp. of Dublin, 1501, 16 Hen. VII.

NICHOLAS ST. LAURENCE, Lord of Howth, 11 June, 1509, 1 Hen. VIII.

WALTER FITZSYMONS, Abp. of Dublin, 1509, 1 Hen. VIII.

Sir WILLIAM COMPTON, for life, 6 November, 1513, 5 Hen. VIII.

WILLIAM ROKEBY, Abp. of Dublin, 24 March, 1515, 6 Hen. VIII.

HUGH INGE, Abp. of Dublin, for life, 1527, 19 Hen. VIII.

JOHN ALAN, Abp. of Dublin, 19 Sept. 1528, 20 Hen. VIII.

GEORGE CROMER, Abp. of Armagh, 5 July, 1532, 24 Hen. VIII.

Sir JOHN BARNEWALL, Knt., Lord of Trimletstown, George Cromer, Abp. of Armagh, superseded,—patent, Westminster, 16 August, 1534.—Pleasure.—25, 26, 27 Hen. VIII., fac. R. 7.—The Abp. had been appointed Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, during pleasure, by patent, dated at Westminster, 5 July, 1532, (24,) in the room of John Alen, clerk, (Abp. of Dublin, elect,) who had been so appointed, 19 September, 1528, (20,) during pleasure.—Rymer, vol. XIV., p. 438, 24, 25. f. R. 1.—vol. XIV. p. 268.

“By the King.

“Right trusty and well beloved, and trusty and

right well beloved, we greet you well, letting you witte, that upon certain considerations us moving, having assigned our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, the Lord of Trimletstown, to repair thither, we be contented that he shall continue in the office of our Chancellor. Wherefore we wool and command you, and every of you, not only to accept and exteem him as thereto appertaineth, and that ye the Master of our Rolls, deliver unto him our Great Seal, being now in your custody, but also ye our Deputy, permit and suffer him to enjoy the same rounge, with all commodities, and preeminencies thereto belonging, and especially the nomination and disposition of such benefices of our gift as be under the yearly value of 20 marks Irish, as ye tender our pleasure, and will avoid the contrary. Given under our signet, at our city of Winchester, 26 September (1534). To our right trusty and well beloved Sir William Skeffynghton, Knt., Deputy of our land of Ireland, and to our trusty and right well beloved all other of our Council there."—27, 28, 29, 30. f. R. 25.

JOHN ALLEN, Master of the Rolls, Lord Keeper.—Lord Trimletstown deceased, 25 July, 1538,—patent, July 31, 1538.—"He was chosen by the Lord Deputy and council in the great chamber, within the hospital of Kilmainham."—28, 29, 30. fac. Roll 17, and 28, 31. R. 11. 12.—A new appointment of same,—patent, Westminster, October 18, 1538.—Behaviour,—fee, 100 marks sterling out of the customs of

Dublin, Drogheda, and Dundalk, — 30. fac. The only thing upon the roll.—“In my right hearty wyse I commend me unto you. And for as much as the King’s pleasure is, that John Aleyne, now Lord Chancellor of the land of Ireland, shall have like diets, rewards, commodities, and profits for the exercising of that rounge, as Patrick, Bishop of Ferns, Richard, Abp. of Dublin, or Roland Eustace, sometime chancellors of the same, or any other before them, severally had and perceyved, I require you make search in the records of the King’s treasury there, whereby ye may know the perfect truth thereof. Ye make like allowance of the premises unto the said Chancellor that now is, from the day of his admission into the same rounge, during the time that he shall continue and be Chancellor there, without deduction or diminishing of any part or parcel thereof, according to the King’s pleasure in that behalf. Thus fare ye well. At my house in London, the 3d day of April, your loving friend, Thomas Cromwell.” “To my right loving friend, William Brabazon, under Treasurer of Ireland.”—27, 28, 29, 30. d. R. 3.—“Accordingly, there being no mention made in his patent of any daily fee to be paid him for the better support of the dignity and charge of the office of Lord Chancellor, and upon searching the Rolls and evidences of the Exchequer, it being found that Alexander, Bp. of Meath, Thomas, Abp. of Dublin, Thomas Chace, William Welles, Knt., Walter Devereux, Knt., Thomas Fitz-

maurice, Earl of Kildare, Edmund Dudley, Knt., Roland Fitz Eustace, Knt., and William, Bp. of Meath, Chancellors, had each received, besides the said stated fee, the wages of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling a day, the King granted the same to the L. C. Alen, by patent dated 19 April, 1543, (34,) pursuant to letters from Westminster, 5 March preceding."—34 d. R. 10, 3.

Sir THOMAS CUSAKE, Knt., Master of the Rolls,—L. C. Alen absent,—patent, Greenwich, 1 May, 1546, (38).—Pleasure.—“Henry VIII., by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and of the Church of England and also of Ireland in Earth the Supreme head: To our trusty and right well beloved Counsellor, Sir William Brabazon, Knt., Lord Justice, John Alen, Knt., L. C., and all other our counsellors, ministers, and subjects of our realm of Ireland, to whom in this case it shall appertain, greeting; Whereas for sundry great and urgent considerations touching the commonwealth and state of that our realm, knowing the long experience of you our Chancellor in the same, we have resolved to call you to our presence, to the intent that, upon consultation with others and you, touching the order and state of that realm, such final resolutions may be taken in all things as shall appertain: We let you witte, that knowing the wisdom, good discretion, learning, and other good qualities of our trusty servant and counsellor Sir Thomas Cusake, Knt., Master of our Rolls, we have appointed him to have

the custody of our Great Seal during the absence of you our said Chancellor, unto whom our pleasure is that the said Seal shall be delivered, &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Greenwich, the first day of May, in the 38 year of our reign."—*Per ipsum Regem. Powele.*

Sir RICHARD REDE,—Alen removed,—patent, Westminster, 6 November, 1546.—Pleasure.—Fee, 100 marks.—To receive from Michaelmas last the like fees as J. Alen or any other received; and that he might the better support the dignity of his office, the King grants him the fee of 300 marks sterling, as increase of salary, payable out of the customs of Dublin, Drogheda, and Dundalk.—38 Hen. VIII. 8 fac. R. 8.

Sir RICHARD REDE, Lord Keeper,—former patent determined,—patent, 26 February, 1547.—1 Edw. VI.—His appointment of L. C. being determined by the death of King Henry VIII., and for that great damage might ensue by the want of sealing with the Great Seal, unless a remedy be applied for the same, the King appoints him Keeper of the Great Seal during pleasure. The *fiant* is signed by the Privy Council.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars f. R. 17.—Same continued by a new patent, dated Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Same fees, 300 marks sterling.—*Idem.* R. 5.

Sir JOHN ALEN, of Alen's Court, near the New-bridge, co. Kildare, Knt.,—Rede removed,—patent, Westminster, 22 April, 1548.—2 f. R. 14.—With the

same fees from Easter last as Sir Richard Rede had received.

Sir THOMAS CUSAKE, of Lesmollen, late of Cusingeston, co. Meath, Knt.,—Alen absent.—The King revoking the L. C. Alen to his presence, and having been well informed of the wisdom, learning, good experience, and grave behaviour of Sir T. Cusake, appoints him Chancellor, by Privy Seal, at Windsor, 5 August, 1551, and his patent for that office to be presently sent in to him. And likewise, in consideration of his diligent, faithful, and chargeable service, his Majesty added £100 a year to his present allowance, to begin at Christmas next, and directed the treasurer to pay the same, by letters dated at Westminster, 23 Nov. 1551.—5 d. R. 8, 9.—Same continued,—patent, Westminster, 2 October, 1553.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 1. By Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 14 Dec. 1553, the Queen thus writes,—“ We have received advertisement and good report from our Deputy and other of our council of that realm, of your good behaviour, industry and diligent service exhibited unto us and our dear brother King Edward VI., (whose soul God pardon,) as well in your own office as supplying the room of our Deputy during the absence of the same, for which we yield unto you our right hearty thanks; and like as we have arguments sufficient of your good perseverance and continuance, so shall ye find us, your good Lady, mindful and inclined to regard you and your said service to your comfort; letting

you wytt, that at this present, by our letters addressed to our said Deputy, we have given order that by his discretion, and the rest, ye shall be reasonably considered for your entertainment in respect of your travel and charges sustained in our said service, not doubting but our said Deputy will ensue our pleasure therein as appertaineth." 1. 1^a pars d. R. 3.

Sir WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, L. K.—Cusake resigned, 3 July, 1555,—patent, 7 August, 1555.—Plea-
sure.

HUGH CURWEN, Abp. of Dublin,—patent, Greenwich, 13 Sept. 1555.—Fee, £100 a year, and 10s. a day.—2 and 3 Philip and Mary. f. R. 2. "And it appearing by a certificate under the Exchequer Seal returned into Chancery, that the fee of £100 a year, and the diet of 10s. a day, Irish, were placed upon the establishment for the late Lord Chancellor Alen, the Queen (28 March) directed the same to be paid to him from the date of his patent, and on 31 they were placed upon the establishment."—Idem. d. R. 1.—By Privy Seal, dated at Greenwich, 1 October, 1555, the L. C. was directed not to pass any pardon, lease, reversion of farm, or other grant of any office by appointment, or at the request of any officer or other person, except by special command by Privy Seal from England.—Sworn 24 October, 1555, and the oath enrolled.—2 and 3 f. R. 3.

HUGH, Abp. of Dublin,—continued,—patent, 14 December, 1558.—By letters patent signed by most

of the Privy Council, and by another patent of the same date, he was constituted Commissioner of the Great Seal for hearing causes.—1 Eliz. fac. R. 1.

HUGH, Abp. of Dublin,—a new appointment,—patent Westminster, 8 June, 1559, L. C. and Keeper, with power to hear causes.—Sworn 8 August, before the Lord Justice at Thomas Courte.—R. 27. and Rymer, vol. XV. p. 528.

HUGH, Abp. of Dublin,—a new appointment,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 5 Oct. 1562,—patent, Dublin, 18 Nov. 1562.—To hold as he then held it, with the fee of £100 Irish per annum, the diet or wages of 10s. a day, and all other perquisites.—5. facie R. 1.

ROBERT WESTON, LL.D.—Abp. of Dublin resigned,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 10 June, 1567,—patent, 10 June, 1567.—With the usual fees, to be received from the fourth day of his appearance before the Lord Deputy of Ireland.—9 d. R. 10.—“Whereas by your sundry letters addressed on the behalf and at the special instance of the Abp. of Dublin, now our Chancellor of that realm, you have made suit unto us to disburthen him of the exercise of that office, like as we have well weighed the considerations by you alledged to move the same, and thereupon condescended to revoke him, with determination to bestow upon him the Bishoprick of Oxford, so we have made by good deliberation a new choice for supply of that room of Chancellor, by naming thereunto our trusty and

well beloved, Doctor Weston, Dean of the Arches here, a man for his learning and approved integrity thoroughly qualified to receive and possess the same; upon whose arrival, and exhibiting unto you our letters patent jointly with these our letters, our pleasure is you shall confer with the said Abp., and after declaration made unto him, as well of our grant for his revocation and translation to a Bishoprick in England, as of this our said choice of Doctor Weston, ye shall require him to deliver our Great Seal now in his custody into your hands, signifying to him that he may at his own choice be admitted to the Bishoprick of Oxford at his coming over hither in his own person, or otherwise by his procuration; which being done, you shall deliver our said Great Seal to the trust and custody of the said Doctor Weston according to our letters patent made unto him thereof. We are further pleased, for some increase of his living whilst he remains in our service there, to give unto him the Deanery of St. Patrick's, whereof the Abp. of Armagh is now Dean, and yet is to leave it at our order, as we know he will; and therefore we will, that you move the said Abp. to surrender the same, and thereupon cause Doctor Weston, our Chancellor, to be fully admitted under such form as other Deans of that place have hitherto obtained and held the same; nevertheless, for that our special meaning is, that he shall yield over that Deanery again unto our disposition, whensoever he shall leave the office to be our

Chancellor ; you shall, before his acceptation thereof, take bonds of him to our use, in such sum as shall be fit in such a case, that he shall duly accomplish our intent and pleasure for the surrender of it in form aforesaid, &c. And whereas the Archbishoprick of Dublin shall be presently void with the said Chancellorship, by the revocation of the said now Abp., we have determined to confer the same, by way of translation, upon the Abp. of Armagh, authorizing you therefore to give order that he may fully enjoy the said Archbishoprick of Dublin, by way of translation, upon this vacation thereof. Dated at Westminster, 10 June, 1567."—9 d. R. 9.

ADAM, Abp. of Dublin, L. K.,—Weston deceased, 29 May, 1573,—patent, 25 May, 1573, by the Lord Deputy and council.—Pleasure.—Original Fiant, 15 Eliz.

WILLIAM GERRARD,—patent, Gorhambury, 23 April, 1576.—17 d. "with the Deanery of St Patrick's annexed."

ADAM, Abp. of Dublin, L. K.,—Gerrard absent in England,—patent, 15 Sept. 1577;—again 10 Oct. 1579,—Fiant, 21;—and again, 21 Nov. 1579, with power to hear causes, &c., Fiant, 22.—Same continued—Gerrard deceased,—patent, Weldhall, 16 August, 1581, 23 Eliz.—Same L. K.—Elected on Queen Elizabeth's death,—patent, 9 April, 1603.—1 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 3.—A new commission—Privy Seal, Holyrood

House, 28 March, 1603,—patent, Dublin, 20 April, 1603.—Having been appointed L. C. by patent, dated at Weldhall, 16 August, 23 Eliz., during pleasure, and that grant becoming void by her death, the same was renewed to him (*pro fidelitate industria sana conscientia atque doctrina*) by Privy Seal, dated at Holyrood House, 28 March, directed to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, and by Privy Seal dated there the next day, directed to the Chancellor and Privy Council, during pleasure, with the same fees as had been enjoyed by him, by Sir William Gerrard, or Robert Weston, (the rents and emoluments of the Deanery of St. Patrick's excepted).—1. 1^a pars f. R. 3.

THOMAS JONES, Bp. of Meath, Sir JAMES LEY, C. J. K. B., Sir EDMUND PELHAM, Chief Baron, and Sir ANTHONY ST. LEGER, Master of the Rolls, Custodes Sigilli, and any three or two of them,—Abp. of Dublin deceased, 5 April, 1605,—patent, 6 April, 1605.—3 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 21.

THOMAS JONES, now Abp. of Dublin,—Abp. Loftus deceased,—Privy Seal, 14 Oct. 1605,—patent, 8 Nov. 1605.—3 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 46.

Sir WILLIAM JONES, C. J. K. B., Sir WILLIAM METHWOLD, C. B., Sir FRANCIS AUNGIER, Master of the Rolls, or any two of them, Lord Keepers,—Abp. Jones deceased, 10 April 1619,—patent, 10 April, 17 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 5.

Sir ADAM LOFTUS, Knt., (after, Viscount Loftus

of Ely,)—Abp. Jones deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 26 April,—patent, Dublin, 13 May, 1619.—Idem. R. 11.

ADAM, Viscount Loftus of Ely,—continued,—Privy Seal, 30 March,—patent, 11 April, 1625.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 3.—“ Pursuant to Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 9 April, 1625, he had a grant by patent, 5 May following, for the support of the dignity of his office, of one full moiety of all the fines of and for all original writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery: Also by Privy Seal of the above date, the fee of 6s. 8d. a day. By the Privy Signet of 12 May 1627, the Lord Chancellor Loftus was ordered to repair to the Court in England without delay, to attend the King's further pleasure and direction, and to deliver the Great Seal to the Lord Deputy Falkland, who was to grant the custody thereof to any four of the Privy Council, and to any two or more of them resident in or near Dublin, as he should think fit; and by another commission to appoint the Master of the Rolls, one of the Second Justices of each bench, and second Baron of the Exchequer, and all the Masters of the Chancery in ordinary, any three or more of them, to hear and determine causes in Chancery, with an order for enrolling two Commissions sent over as precedents; which follow upon the Roll: Accordingly, the Primate, &c., were appointed Commissioners of the Seal, and Francis Lord Aungier, of Longford, Master

of the Rolla, Sir Christopher Sibthorpe, and John Philpot, Justices of the Benches, Sir L. Parsons, Baron of the Exchequer, Henry Mainwaring and Thomas Carey, Masters in Chancery, Commissioners to hear causes,— 30 May 1627. 3 Car. I. 1^a pars f. R. 13, 15. The cause for which the King commanded his Lordship's repair into England requiring a clear examination and a judicious solemn hearing, was for some time retarded by other weighty affairs of state, until the King, attended with his Privy Council, took a full hearing at several times of those informations, objections, and charges that were laid against him, both concerning his supposed undutiful behaviour towards his Majesty in the business of raising money for his service in Ireland, and his miscarriage in the execution of the great place and charge he held for distributing justice and executing the office of Chancellor. The first his Majesty thought fit to have examined in Ireland, to clear some varying allegations that were made on both sides, and for that purpose directed his commission to some persons of quality and trust; and to all the rest his Lordship having made so full and direct answer as cleared his innocency, and justified his proceedings to the satisfaction of the King and his Council, in all the parts of charges that were urged against him, his Majesty sent him to resume his office, and directed the Lord Deputy presently upon his arrival to cause the Great Seal to be delivered to him, and that he be

fully restored to the free execution of his office of Chancellor."—Southwicke, 1 August 1628.—4 Car. I. 2^a pars d. R. 39.

JAMES, Abp. of Armagh, HENRY Lord DOWDALL, Sir WILLIAM PARSONS, and Sir ADAM LOFTUS, — Lord Ely absent,—Privy Seal, 12 May,—patent, 30 May, 1627. The Chancellor's absence was dated 30, and they to continue Keepers of the Seal until his Majesty should otherwise determine.—3. 1^a pars f. R. 3.

ROBERT, Lord DILLON, Sir ADAM LOFTUS, Vice-treasurer, CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, Master of the Rolls, and Sir PHILIP MAINWARING, Knt., Secretary of State, L.K.—Lord Ely removed,—patent, 25 May, 1638. The King for some special considerations, having taken the Seal into his own hands, and being given to understand that the occasions of daily use of the Seal, as well for his own service as for expediting the business of his subjects, were many, great, and daily, which appertained to his Royal office to have dispatched, committed the keeping thereof to their care and trust.—14 Car. I. 7^a pars f. R. 2.

Sir RICHARD BOLTON, Knt.,—Viscount Loftus removed,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 6 Dec. 1639,—patent, 15 Jan. 1640.—Pleasure—"Whereas, upon a full and deliberate hearing before us and our Council of several of the misdemeanours and irregularities charged against the Viscount Loftus of Ely, our Chancellor of Ireland, he hath been by ourself and our said

Council declared unfit to hold that place any longer ; and for as much as it is most fitting that our justice, in a place of so great eminency, should be administered to our subjects in that kingdom by a person both of approved integrity and judgment, we have resolved to confer that place of Chancellor upon our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir Richard Bolton, now Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer there, of whose integrity, abilities, and faithfulness, both in our service and in the execution of the place which he now holds, you have given us so good testimony ; we therefore direct you to pass patent to him accordingly, &c. And our will and pleasure is, that you cause our Great Seal of that our kingdom, formerly sequestered by our directions in the hands of certain Commissioners, to be received from them, and delivered to the said Sir Richard Bolton with that ceremony which in such cases is usual.”—15 Car. I. 11^a pars d. R. 11. “ And for his better encouragement, the King, by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 31 Jan. 1640, (2^a pars d. R. 5.) directed that he should have a grant of the moiety or half of the profits arising to his Majesty upon the fines of original and finable writs in Chancery ; to hold to his own use and benefit, from 6 Dec. last, the day he was declared Chancellor by the King.” Accordingly, he passed patent for the same 30 March, 1640.—16 Car. I. 5^a pars f. R. 1. And the King, considering as well the great trusts and weighty employments incident to

the said office of Chancellor, and the great charges and expenses which he must necessarily undergo for the decent and honourable support of the dignity of that great place, and the acceptable services done to the King and his father, as also of the smallness of the standing fee and perquisites belonging to said office, had resolved that he should wholly employ himself in the execution and charge of that great office and place, and those he trusts and employs; to which end and purpose his Majesty, of his bounty, for reward of his good services, and as an especial mark of favour towards him, and for his better support in his office, gave him £500 a-year during his continuance in that office, by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 15 July, and by patent at Dublin, 26 August 1640.—16 Car. I. 2^a pars d. R. 14.

RICHARD PEPPYS, Chief Justice K. B., Sir G. LOWTHER, Chief Justice C. P., MILES CORBET, Chief Baron—Commissioners of the Great Seal under Oliver Cromwell—Privy Seal, 14 June, 1655. “ Oliver Protector: Right trusty and right well beloved Counsellor, we greet you well. It being our will and pleasure that our trusty and well-beloved Richard Pepys, our Chief Justice, assigned to hold pleas before us in our Court of Upper Bench in Ireland, Sir Gerrard Lowther, our Chief Justice of our Court of Common Bench in Ireland, and Miles Corbet, our Chief Baron of our Exchequer there, be Commissioners of our Great Seal of Ireland, and have power to rule and manage the

businesses of and in our Chancery within that our dominion, as the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal hath had in times past, and shall so continue until we otherwise order: We therefore hereby will and command you, that forthwith upon your receipt of our Great Seal of Ireland, which we now send unto you herewith, (by our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Temple, Knt., Master of the Rolls in our said Chancery,) you dispose of and deliver it into their hands and custody for that purpose, and administer unto them the oath herewith sent you; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant in this behalf. Given under our Signet, at Whitehall, the 14 day of June 1655.—To our right trusty and right well-beloved Counsellor, Charles Fleetwood, our Deputy of Ireland. The Form of the oath: Whereas you are appointed by his Highness the Lord Protector, with the approbation of his Council, one of the Lord Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, you shall swear, that well and truly, according to your skill and knowledge, you shall perform your duty in the execution of the said office, according to law, equity, and justice; and that you will duly and faithfully issue forth and send abroad writs of summons to Parliament, at the time and in the manner expressed in the instrument, intituled The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, publickly declared at Westminster, the 16 day of Dec. 1653.”—1659, 1^a pars f. R. 31. The like oath for

the Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor *mutatis mutandis*.

WILLIAM STEELE,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 20 August, 1656.—Pleasure.—“ Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominion thereto belonging. To all to whom these presents shall come, and particularly and more especially to the people of and belonging to the Commonwealth within our dominion of Ireland, greeting. Know ye, that we, looking upon it as our duty to provide for the due administration of justice unto the people of this Commonwealth, and the dominions thereof, and for well managing public affairs under us, by appointing persons of learning, worth, and eminency, and of approved integrity, unto places of public trust and judicature; and we having had very much experience of the great wisdom, judgment, and discretion of our right trusty and well-beloved William Steele, Chief Baron of our Exchequer in England, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents (as a mark of honour and favour, and in testimony of our good acceptance of his many eminent and faithful services done to the public) do assign, constitute, and appoint him the said William Steele to be Chancellor and Keeper of our Great Seal of Ireland, during pleasure, as fully, amply, and beneficially to all intents and purposes as Sir Richard Bolton, Knt., or any others, held the same. And we do by these presents command and require

all and singular person and persons in our said dominion of Ireland, to be duly observant and obedient to our said Chancellor or Keeper of our Great Seal of Ireland, and from time to time and at all times to be aiding and assisting unto him in all things as becometh. Witness ourself, at Westminster, 20 August 1656.—By writ of Privy Seal.—Beale.”

WILLIAM STEELE,—continued by Richard Cromwell,—patent, Westminster, 11 Oct. 1658.—7^a pars f. R. 4. Order by R. Protector to use all the Seals of the late Protector, until new ones are engraved.—1658.—8^a pars m. 37 f.

Sir MAURICE EUSTACE, Knt., Prime Serjeant,—upon the Restoration,—patent, Westminster, 9 Oct. 1660.—Fee £1,000. His patent is not enrolled, but recited in Abp. of Dublin’s appointment as Lord Keeper. “In regard his estate was become weak by reason of the late rebellion, and that the salary heretofore allowed for the Chancellor was not sufficient to support the dignity of that place, his Majesty granted to him the annuity of £1,500 out of the customs, dockquet poundage, and subsidies of the city of Dublin and town of Drogheda; and in regard of the great charge which he was and had been at in providing himself in a fit manner for the said place, the King directed the first payment of the said pension, as also his allowance as Chancellor, to begin and be paid to him at Michaelmas last. Provided always, and we do by these presents signify and declare, that this

our special favour is extended by us to him the said Sir M. Eustace, towards the recompense of his former services and of his sufferings, and the same not to be drawn into example for the time to come."—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 18 Sept.

MICHAEL, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper, by the Lord Deputy and Council,—Eustace deceased, 22 June,—(17 Car. II. 3^a p. f. R. 26,)—patent, June 24, 1665.—Fee £1,000—(appointed Lord Keeper only)—Harr. Again appointed by the King,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 7 July,—patent, 17 July, 1665, Harr.—17. 1^a pars d. R. 3. and 2^a pars f. R. 29.—Whereas in the late establishment for civil affairs, his Majesty found that there was allowed amongst the constant fees and allowances to Sir M. Eustace the fee of £1,000 sterling, as also the yearly sum of £809 17s. 6d., which last sum was to be continued to the said Sir Maurice during his grant, but to cease afterwards; and now, least any scruple might arise whether or no the King intended to grant to the Abp. both the said constant allowances, his Majesty, by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall, 19 Feb. 1666, declared that they both should be paid and continued to him during his continuance in the office of Chancellor, and ordered the same to be inserted in the new intended establishment, with a caution that only £1,000 sterling a-year be continued to the succeeding Chancellor. The patent for this passed 15 May, 1666.—17, 18, 19, Car. II. 3^a pars f. R. 16. also 18. 2^a pars d. R. 4.

MICHAEL, now Abp. of Armagh,—continued,—
Privy Seal, Whitehall, 19 Feb.—patent, 2 March,
1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 3.

SIR CHARLES PORTER, Knt.,—Primate removed,—
Privy Seal, Whitehall, 22 March,—patent, Dublin, 16
April 1686.—He had a grant of the fee or allowance
of £1500 a year for exercising the said office, upon
the establishment, and the former allowance of £1000
a year to the late Lord Chancellor to determine from
Lady day last.—Privy Seal, 21 April,—patent, 15
June, 1686.—2 Jac. II. 4^a pars d. R. 29.

SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Knt.,—Porter removed,—
Privy Seal, Whitehall, 13 Jan.—patent, 12 Feb. 1687.
—A grant was made to him as Chancellor, of the al-
lowance of £1000 a year, the former fee, and an
additional sum of £500 a year, as Sir C. Porter had
been allowed, to commence from Christmas last.—
Privy Seal, 17 May,—patent, 6 July, 1687.—3 Jac.
II. 1^a pars d. R. 1.

RICHARD PYNE, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Knt., and
ROBERT ROCHFORD, Keepers of the Seal,—patent, 1
August, 1690.—King William, Harris's tables, p.
113.—An order or letter from the Lords Justices,
dated at Clancarty House, Dublin, 25 Oct. 1690, is
directed to these three Commissioners of the Great
Seal, for the receiving of Bills and Answers.—(2
William and Mary. 1^a pars d. R. 12.)

SIR CHARLES PORTER, Knt.,—Fitton removed,—
Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Dec.—patent, Dublin, 29

Dec. 1690.—2 W. & M. 1^a pars d. R. 18.—Sworn same day in the Council Chamber.—Hanaper Docq. Book.

FRANCIS, Abp. of Dublin, EDWARD, Earl of Meath, and WILLIAM HILL, of Hillsborough, Commissioners, —Porter absent,—Privy seal, Whitehall, 13 Oct.,—patent, 31 Oct. 1693.—5 W. & M. 2^a pars d. R. 50.

EDWARD, Earl of Meath, FRANCIS, Earl of Longford, and MURBOUGH, Viscount Blessington, Commissioners; the two latter in the room of the Abp. and Mr. Hill, both deceased.—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 2 Nov.,—patent, 17 Nov., 1693.—5. 4^a pars d. R. 26.

Sir JOHN JEFFRYSON, Justice of the Common Pleas, THOMAS COOTE, Justice of the King's Bench, and NHEMIAH DONNELLAN, Baron of the Exchequer, Commissioners—Porter deceased;—until the King should appoint a Chancellor, any two to execute the office, —Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 Dec., 1696,—patent, 12 Jan. 1697.—9 William III. 3^a pars f. R. 24.

JOHN METHUEN,—Privy Seal, 24 Jan.,—patent, Dublin, 11 March, 1697.—9 W. III. 2^a pars f. R. 16.—Sworn 31 May, 1697, in the Council Chamber,—Hanaper Office.

EDWARD, Earl of Meath, FRANCIS, Earl of Longford, and MURBOUGH, Viscount Blessington, Commissioners.—Methuen absent,—Privy Seal, Dec.,—patent, 21 Dec., 1697.—9 W. III. 1^a pars d. R. 30, and 3^a pars f. R. 43.

JOHN METHUEN,—continued,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 26 July,—patent, 25 August, 1702.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 22.

Sir RICHARD COX, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Methuen resigned—Privy Seal, St. James's, 29 July,—patent, 6 August, 1703.—2 Anne, 3^a pars d. R. 24.

RICHARD FREEMAN, Chief Baron.—Cox removed—Privy Seal, Kensington, 12 June,—patent, 30 June, 1707.—6 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 36.

WILLIAM, Abp. of Dublin, ROBERT, Earl of Kildare, and THOMAS KEIGHTLY, Commissioners,—Freeman deceased, 20 Nov., 1710,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 22 Nov.,—patent, 28 Nov. 1710, dated and signed by the Privy Council.—9 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 57.

Sir CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, Knt.,—Freeman deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 22 Dec. 1710,—patent, 22 Jan. 1711.—Pleasure.—9 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 62.

ALAN BRODRICK, (after, Viscount Middleton),—Phipps removed,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 30 Sept. 2^a pars f. R. 5.—patent, 11 Oct., 1714.—1 George I. 1^a pars f. R. 13.

EDWARD, Abp. of Tuam, HENRY, Baron Farrard, and JOHN, Baron Tullamore, Commissioners.—Brodrick absent,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 18 June,—patent, 6 July, 1716.—2 Geo. I. 2^a pars f. R. 44.

Same Commissioners,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 25 Nov. 1717,—patent, 7 Jan. 1718.—4 Geo. I. 2^a pars d. R. 43.

A new commission,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 4 Oct.—patent, 3 Nov., 1718.—5 Geo. I. 1^a pars d. R. 20.

EDWARD, Abp. of Tuam, WILLIAM, Viscount Mountjoy, JOHN, Bp. of Meath, HENRY, Baron Farrard, and JOHN, Baron Tullamore, Commissioners,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 3 Feb.—patent, 22 Feb. 1722.—8 Geo. I. 2^a pars d. R. 10.

RICHARD WEST,—Lord Middleton resigned,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 29 May,—patent, 23 July, 1725.—11 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 48.

THOMAS WYNDHAM, (after, Baron Wyndham of Finglas,)—West deceased, 3 Dec. 1726, and buried 6, at St. Anne's,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 13 Dec.—patent, 21 Dec. 1726.—Fee £2000.—13 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 51.—Continued,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 12 August, 1727.—1 George II. 1^a pars f. R. 16.

JOHN, Abp. of Dublin, RICHARD, Viscount Molesworth, and ARTHUR, Bp. of Meath, Commissioners,—Wyndham absent,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 4 Sept.—patent, 18 Sept. 1736.—10 Geo. II. 1^a pars d. R. 31.

ROBERT JOCELYN, (after, Baron Newport and Viscount Jocelyn,)—Wyndham resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 30 August,—patent, 7 Sept. 1739.—Fee, £2500.—13 Geo. II. 1^a pars d. R. 12.

CHARLES, Abp. of Dublin, HUMPHREY, Earl of Lanesborough, and CHARLES, Baron Tullamore, Commissioners,—Lord Jocelyn absent, for the recovery of

his health,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 9 Sept.,—patent, 17 Sept. 1756.—30 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 9.

JOHN BOWES, (after, Baron Bowes of Clonlyon,)—Viscount Jocelyn deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 11 March,—patent, Dublin, 22 March, 1757.—30 George II. 4^a pars f. R. 5.

CHARLES, Abp. of Dublin, HUMPHREY, Earl of Lanesborough, CHARLES, Earl of Charleville, and Sir WILLIAM YORKE, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Commissioners,—Lord Bowes absent,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 10 June,—patent, 10 July, 1760.—34 George II. Sola pars f. R. 9.

JOHN, Baron Bowes, of Clonlyon,—continued,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 19 Jan.,—patent, 6 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inrolled 7 Feb. 1761.—1 Geo. III.—Letters patent passed the Great Seal 24 June, inrolled 8 July, appointing the Judges, together with the Masters in Chancery, to act in the event of the death or absence of the Chancellor.—1 Geo. III. 3^a p. m. 49 d. R. 3.

FORD, Earl of Cavan, CHARLES, Viscount Ranelagh, and WILLIAM, Bp. of Meath, Commissioners, to act during the Chancellor's absence in England,—patent, 22 June,—Inr. 12 July, 1764.—4 Geo. III. 2^a p. m. 16, 17, 18, f. R. 12.—License of absence in England to the Chancellor for the recovery of his health.—The Chief Justice appointed Speaker in the House of Lords for the then Session, on occasion of the illness of the Chancellor,—patent, 17 Sept. 1764,—Inr.

20 Jan.,—5 1^a p. m. 37 f. R. 11.—A commission passed appointing the Chancellor one of the Lords Justices, to act during the absence of the Earl of Northumberland, Chief Governor, conformably to the instructions which should be given by the said Earl, —Privy Seal, 8 Feb.,—patent, 22 Feb. 1766.—6. 2^a p. m. 2 d. R. 16.—Lord Annally was appointed Speaker of the House of Lords, in pursuance of a King's Letter, dated St. James's, 28 Feb., 1766.—Memorandum from the Hanaper Records:—His Excellency John, Lord Bowes, died at his house near Drumcondra, 22 July, 1767. The Great Seal, purse, and mace, were taken by his purse bearer to the other Lords Justices, at the Castle, and there locked up until the 3 of August. On that day a grant was sealed in Council to Arthur, Abp. of Dublin, Frederick, Bp. of Cloyne, and Thomas, Lord Howth, of the custody of the Great Seal to them, or one of them. The Abp. being present, was sworn, when the Great Seal was delivered to him, the other Lords Commissioners upon their return to Dublin were sworn into office; but the Abp. kept the Seal.—Patent, 3 August, 1767.—7. 2^a p. m. 7 d. R. 20.

Hon. JAMES HEWITT, one of the Justices of the King's Bench *,—John, Baron Bowes, deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 24 Nov. 1767,—patent, 9 Jan. 1768.—Pleasure.—Inr. 11 Jan.,—8 Geo. III. 1^a p. m. 2 d. R. 21. Commissioners were appointed to

* In England, after created Lord Lifford.

hear causes in the event of the death or absence of the Chancellor,—patent, 3 March,—Inr. 25 March, 1769.—9 Geo. III. 1^a p. m. 41 d. R. 23.

1780. A King's Letter appointing Commissioners of the Great Seal, 4 July,—patent, 6 Sept.,—20 Geo. III. 4^a p. m. 27 f. R. 61.

1788. The ABP. of DUBLIN, Sir HUGH CARLETON, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir SAMUEL BRADSTREET, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, Commissioners,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 9 June,—patent, 14 July,—Inr. 15 July, 1788.—28. 3^a p. m. 39. d. R. 99.

Same Commissioners,—Lord Lifford deceased,—Dublin, 5 May 1789.—29 Geo. III. 2^a p. m. 16. 19 d. R. 101. Memorandum from the Hanaper Records: Lord Lifford died at his house in Sackville-street, on Tuesday, 28 April, 1789. The same evening the Great Seal was taken by his son, Mr. Serjeant Hewitt, to the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and all business was postponed until Tuesday the 5 May following, when the Commissioners being immediately sworn into office, the Great Seal, purse, and patent were delivered to them by the L. L., but his Grace the Abp. kept the Seal.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, Attorney General,—Lord Lifford deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 13 June,—patent, 20 June, Inr. 23 June, 1789.—29 Geo. III. 3^a p. m. 23. 24. f. R. 102.

ABP. of DUBLIN, Lord CLONMEL, and Lord CARLE-

ron, the two Chief Justices, Commissioners,—Lord Fitzgibbon absent in England,—Privy Seal, 6 Sept.—patent, 21.—Pleasure.—Inr. 22 Sept. 1790.—30 Geo. III. 4^a p. m. 13, 17. d. R. 111—without prejudice to Lord Fitzgibbon's patent. A commission passed the Great Seal appointing the twelve Judges, together with the four Masters in Chancery, or the twelve Judges and the four masters for the time being, or any three or more of them, to hear and determine causes in Chancery, in the absence of the Chancellor, or in case of his death.—Privy Seal, 26 August,—patent, 2 Oct.,—Inr. 12 Nov. 1791.—32 Geo. III. 1^a 3, 5, pag. R. 116. Upon license of absence the Seals are given in Commission to the Abp. of Dublin and the two Chief Justices,—Privy Seal, 26 March,—patent, 2 April,—Inr. 22 April 1793.—33 Geo. III. 2^a p. 13, 17. p. R. 122. License to go to England for the recovery of his health was granted to Lord Clare, in pursuance of his Majesty's letter,—Privy Seal, 18 Sept.,—patent, 25 Sept.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 Sept. 1797: Earl Clonmel, Lords Carleton and Yelverton, Commissioners.—37 Geo. III. 3^a p. 82. pag. R. 153.

The Chancellor was appointed Lord High Steward of Ireland, for the trial of Robert, Earl of Kingston, “to perform, occupy, and exercise that office for this term only, with all things belonging and appertaining to the said office in this behalf,”—Privy Seal 4 May,—patent, 16 May.—Inr. 17 May 1798.—38 Geo. III.

4^a p. 25. pag. R. 159. K. L. 41. 2^a p. 4. pag. R. 175. The two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, Commissioners of the Great Seal,—Privy Seal, 26 Sept.—patent, 8 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 8 Oct. 1798.—38 Geo. III. 6^a p. 9. pag. R. 161—K. L. 41. 2^a p. 59. pag. R. 175. A license was granted to Lord Clare to absent himself in England from his office. There is a clause expressly dispensing with the statute on that head. All allowances, emoluments, and fees reserved to him,—Privy Seal, 7 Sept.—patent, 16 Sept.—Inr. 18 Sept. 1799. Lords Kilwarden, Carleton, and Sir Michael Smith, Commissioners.—39 Geo. III. 2^a p. 117. pag. R. 181.—K. L. 40. 2^a p. 10. pag. R. 169.—41. 2^a p. 104. pag. R. 175.

1800. The Chief Justices of the two Benches and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Commissioners, on account of the Chancellor's absence in England,—Privy Seal, 25 Nov.—patent, 12 Dec. 1800, Inr. same day.—41 Geo. III. 1^a p. 11 pag. R. 186. See 41. 2^a p. 138. pag. R. 175.—K. L. 41. 2^a p. 141. pag. R. 175.

1802. Memorandum from the Hanaper :—John, Earl of Clare, died at his house in Ely-place, Dublin, on Thursday, 28 Jan. in this year, at one o'clock in the morning. The Great Seal and purse, &c., were as usual, taken to the Castle, and all business was suspended until Saturday the 6 Feb. following. In pursuance of his Majesty's letter, dated St. James's, 30 Jan., a warrant issued from the Castle of Dublin, that

a Commission be forthwith passed, to take effect on the death of the Lord Clare; and naming the Chief Justices of the two Benches, together with the Chief Baron, Commissioners of the Great Seal. This never passed the Great Seal.—Inrolled 8 Feb. 1802.—42 Geo. III. 5^a p. 154. p. R. 184.—K. L. 44. 1^a p. 93. pag. R. 192.

1802. JOHN, Baron Redesdale, — John Earl of Clare deceased, — Privy Seal, St. James's, 15 Feb., — patent, 15 March. — Pleasure. — Inr. 16 March 1802. — 42 Geo. III. 2^a p. 218. pag. R. 187. By Privy Seal 7 July, a pension of £4,000 per annum to Lord Redesdale, with condition not to be in operation so long as any office was held by the grantee of equal or greater emolument; and if less, then so much of this grant to stand as should make the emoluments of both not less than £4,000 per annum. — Inr. Dublin, 31 July. — 42. 2^a p. 103. pag. R. 169. The two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron were appointed Commissioners of the Great Seal during the Chancellor's absence, they or one of them, — Privy Seal 8 Feb., — patent, 21 March. — Inr. 28 March 1803. — 43. 4^a p. 87. pag. R. 183. A license of absence in England on his private affairs was granted to the Chancellor, — Privy Seal and patent, 30 May. — Inr. 1 June, 1803. — 43. 3^a p. 75. pag. R. 188. On the same day, the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron were appointed Commissioners by a separate instrument. King's letter, appointing Commissioners for hearing causes in

Chancery. The twelve Judges for the time being, together with the Masters in Chancery, were appointed Commissioners to act in case of the absence or death of the Chancellor for the time being, and also in case of the occasional illness or death of the Master of the Rolls for the time being, at the request of the said Chancellor,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 3 Dec.,—patent, 24 Dec. 1804.—Inr. 3 Jan. 1805.—45 Geo. III. 1^a p. 67. pag. R. 198. A license to go to England was granted to the Chancellor, 27 March,—Privy Seal 6, —patent 18 March 1805. Same day, the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and the Master of the Rolls were appointed Commissioners to receive the Great Seal, and the L. L. was required to command the Chancellor to deliver up to himself the Seals, to be redelivered to the Commissioners; who (upon the arrival of George Ponsonby, and upon his passing the letters patent hereafter mentioned, also upon his duly taking the oath of supremacy, together with the oath of office) were then authorized to deliver it up to George Ponsonby, without any further warrant, commission, or authority,—Privy Seal, 25 Feb.—patent, 4 March 1806,—Inr. same day.—46. 6^a p. 1. pag. R. 203.

1806. GEORGE PONSONBY, his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law,—Letters patent to Lord Redesdale revoked,—Privy Seal, 14 Feb.—patent, 25 March.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 March 1806.—46 Geo. III. 4^a p. 11. Pag. R. 226. A pension for life of £4,000 per annum, to commence from the day he shall have re-

signed the office of Chancellor, or be removed, was granted, to continue during such periods as he shall not execute the said office, or any other office of profit under the crown, so as that the salary of the same, together with this grant, shall not exceed the sum of £4,000 per annum,—Privy Seal, 5 June,—patent, 20 June,—Inr. same day. A license was granted to the Chancellor to be absent during pleasure, without prejudice to his patent,—Privy Seal, 13 August,—patent, 8 Sept.—Inr. 9 Sept. 1806. Same day, the Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and Master of the Rolls, were appointed Commissioners of the Great Seal ; all or any of them to do all acts.

1807. Right Hon. THOMAS, Baron Manners, of Foston in the county of Lincoln,—letters patent to John Ponsonby revoked,—Privy Seal, 23 April,—patent, 1 May 1807.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 May—without fine, great or other. A grant of £4,000 per annum for life, to commence from the day he shall resign the office of Chancellor, or be removed, during such periods as he shall not execute any office, &c., as in the former grants ; in pursuance of the Act passed in the year 1800.—Privy Seal, 7 May—2^d or Numerical Series, N^o 2, page 53.—Patent, 23 May.—Inr. 26 May 1807.—47 Geo. III. 3^a p. 125. pag. R. 206.

1809. The Great Seal in Commission, 24 July ; the two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, Master of the Rolls, and the Hon. Denis George, one of the Barons, Commissioners.

1810. The Great Seal in Commission 6 August, same Commissioners.

1811. Leave of absence during his Majesty's pleasure, and until further order, granted to the Chancellor, without prejudice, &c.—Privy Seal, 26 July,—patent 30 July,—Inr. 31st, 1811. Same day, the Chief Justices, Master of the Rolls, Hon. Robert Day, 2d Justice of the King's Bench, and the Chief Baron, were appointed Commissioners.—Privy Seal, Carlton House, 18 July.

1812. Leave of absence given to the Chancellor during his Majesty's pleasure, without prejudice, &c.,—patent, 20 July,—Inr. same day—N° 7, page 27. The Chief Justices, Chief Baron, Baron George, and Mr. Justice Day, were appointed Commissioners—Privy Seal, Carlton House, 18 July.

1813. The Great Seal in Commission, — same Commissioners,—5 August.—Hanaper, 2^d or Numerical Series, N° 1. P. 48. 134.

1815. Commission to W. DOWNES, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir WILLIAM McMAHON, Master of the Rolls, JOHN, Baron Norbury, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, STANDISH O'GRADY, Chief Baron, or any one or more.—Prince Regent's letter, Carlton House, 17 June,—patent, 5 July 1815—Pleasure—Inr. 17. A separate instrument for the license of absence to Lord Manners follows, dated as above.—2^d or Numerical Series, No. 3, page 77, 79.

1816. A Commission to W. DOWNES, C. J. K. B.,

Sir W. McMAHON Master of the Rolls, JOHN, Baron NOBBURY, C. J. C. P., STANDISH O'GRADY, Chief Baron, or any one or more.—P. R. L. Carlton House, 8 July 1816,—patent, 25 July,—Inr. 27.—Pleasure.—License of absence to Lord Manners dated as above.

1817. The two Chief Justices, Master of the Rolls, and Denis George, Baron of the Exchequer, Commissioners.—P. R. L. Carlton House, 20 June.

1818. Same Commissioners.—P. R. L., Carlton House, 6 June,—patent, 29 June,—Inr. 6 July; the license of absence same date.

The following entries are in the King's Letter Book, at the Irish Department, Westminster.

1819. Commission to the Chief Justices, Master of the Rolls, and Chief Baron,—17 July.

1820. King's Letter to authorize the use of the old Great Seal until a new one was made. "George, R. Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, and ever right trusty and well-beloved counsellors*, we greet you well, and have thought fit hereby to signify to you that it is our will and pleasure that the Great Seal of that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and the other Seals belonging to our Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, remaining in the custody of the respective officers and ministers in that part of our said United Kingdom, be made use of by them in

* The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

sealing all things that shall pass their respective offices, until we shall order other Seals to be made, with our own Royal name and Inscription ; and you are to signify our pleasure therein accordingly, as well to our Chancellor as to all other our ministers there whom it may concern ; and for so doing this shall be as well unto you as unto them a sufficient warrant ; and so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of January 1820, in the first year of our reign. By his Majesty's command,

“SIDMOUTH.”

1820. 1 George IV.—Commission of the Great Seal. No Commissioners named.—Carlton House, 24 June.—Same 23 July.

1821. Commission, November 19.

1822. Commission to Chief Justice BUSHE, Sir WM. McMAHON, Lord NOBURY, STANDISH O'GRADY, and the Hon. R. JEBB.—Carlton House, 19 June.

1823. Commission to the same persons as before, viz.—the Chief Justices of the two Benches, Chief Baron, Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Justice JEBB.—12 June.

1824. Same Commissioners.—July 26.

1825. King's Letter for Commission of the Great Seal during the absence of the Chancellor in England.—Same Commissioners as in the preceding, with the Hon. CHARLES BURTON.—Carlton House, 1 July.

1827. Right Hon. Sir ANTHONY HART,—Lord Manners resigned,—patent, 5 Nov.—8 Geo. IV.

1830. Lord PLUNKET,—Sir A. Hart resigned,—patent, 23 Dec.—1 Wm. IV.

1835. Sir EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN,—Lord Plunket resigned,—patent, 13 Jan.

1835. Lord PLUNKET,—Sir E. Sugden resigned,—patent, April 30.—5 Wm. IV.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

WILLIAM DE BARDELLY, was Keeper of the Rolls,—patent, 1334.—B.T. 8 Edw. III. f. No. 8.

THOMAS DE THELWALL,—Same,—patent 1372,—fee £20.—46 Edw. III. f. R. 4. 8.—June 19, 1372, he had a liberate of 40s., part of five marks granted to him for lately carrying the Rolls, and other memorials of Chancery, to the Lord Deputy and Council at Cork.—Idem, R. 9.

ROBERT SUTTON,—patent, 4 Nov. 1373 (47.)—Plea-
sure.—Fee, £20.—48 Edw. III. Rot. Cl. f. R. 1 and 2.
—And by Letters dated at Dunboyne, 21 March in this
year, the King wrote,—“Although lately, by the ad-
vice of our Council in Ireland, we granted, by patent,
to Robert de Sutton, the office of Chief Clerk of the
Chancery, with the yearly fee of £20, as other clerks
had before usually received in the said office, yet at
the time of the said grant, it was the intention of us
and our council that the said fee of £20 should be
equally divided betwixt him and Thomas de Everdon,

Clerks of our said Chancery, for that they both at the same time and together executed the said office before our Council, and therefore we direct the said division accordingly."—*Idem*.

THOMAS DE EVERDON is mentioned as Clerk of the Chancery,—patent, 1377, 1 Ric. II.

THOMAS DE EVERDON, Clerk, and ROBERT DE SUTTON, Clerk,—jointly Keepers of the Rolls, from 4 Feb. 1374, to 20 June 1377, (51 Edw. III.,) with £20 fee.—B. T. Rot. Cl. 1 Ric. II. f. No. 12, and R. Cl. 1 f. R. 2.—Robert Sutton continued by King Richard II.,—patent, 21 Jan. 1378.—Fee, £20.

ROBERT SUTTON,—a new appointment,—patent, 21 Jan. 1382, (5 Ric. II.)—He was Keeper of the Rolls also in 1389 and 1390.—B.T. 17 Ric. II. f. No. 26.

THOMAS DE EVERDON,—Sutton revoked,—patent, Trim, 15 Jan. 1385.—Clerk, Keeper of the Rolls, writs, books, records, and other memoranda, with the same fee as Robert Sutton had received, to whom a mandate issued to deliver up the office to him; and on 20 Jan., he was sworn before Alex. Bp. of Ossory, Chancellor, and John Penros, Chief Justice of the King's Bench at Dublin, in the church of St. Nicholas; and on 22, Sutton delivered up the office to him.—8 Ric. II. f. 9.

JOHN KIRKEBY, Clerk,—patent, 1399.—B.T. 1 Hen. IV. 1^a pars d. No. 111.

THOMAS DE EVERDON,—patent, Trim, 10 Jan. 1401.—Behaviour.—Keeper of the Rolls, writs, and

records : to execute the office by himself, or his sufficient deputy whenever he should be otherwise employed in the King's service, with all such fees as John Kirkeby, Clerk, late Keeper of the Rolls, had yearly received.—2 Hen. IV. f. 8.

ROBERT SUTTON,—patent, Westminster, 27 April, 1423.—Appointed Keeper of the Rolls in consideration of the laudable services he had performed to the Kings Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth and Fifth, in the office of Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery.—Sworn 1 June, and on the 2 he constituted John Passanaunt and William Sutton, clerks, deputies of the Rolls, jointly and severally, who were received by Richard Segrave, Deputy Chancellor, who had been so appointed during Sir Lawrence Merbury's absence, 8 April, and sworn 3 May this year.—Rot. Cl. 6 Hen. VI. f. S., and B.T. 1 Hen. VI. 2^a pars f. No. 17, 18.

WILLIAM SUTTON,—Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls,—patent, 10 Dec. 1430.—Life.—He had been deputy to Robert Sutton, from 2 June 1423, sworn 18 Jan. following.—B.T. 9 Hen. VI. 4^a pars f. between No. 11 and 12.

ROBERT DYKE, Archdeacon of Dublin,—patent, 1446. (24 Hen. VI.)—39 Eliz. 1^a pars d. R 2, 3.

PATRICK COGLEY,—patent, 2 May, 1461,—Plea—usual fees,—sworn 19.—1 Edw. IV. f. 3.

PETER TRAVERS,—patent, 4 August, 1461.—Life,—with the fee of £20 out of the manor of Esker, by

writ of Privy Seal from England and authority of Parliament; sworn 26 Sept. following.—Idem.

THOMAS DOWDALL,—patent, 1478.—Being ordered by letters, dated at Windsor, 8 May this year, to repair to the King, he appointed, 8 August following, Thomas Archbold, Attorney-General, (Narrator Regis,) to be his deputy during his absence.—18 Edw. IV. d. R. 1.

JOHN PAYNE, Bp. of Meath,—patent, 3 Oct. 1496, (12.)—Pleasure.—10. 13 Hen. VII. f. R. 1.

THOMAS DARCY, Rector of Howth, — Clerk or Keeper of the Rolls,—patent, 7 July, 1522.—Pleasure.—Fee £20 of silver, out of the issues, profits, rents, and revenues of the King's manor or lordship of Esker, in the county of Dublin.—Fiant 14 Hen. VIII.

ROBERT COWLEY, Clerk or Master of the Rolls,—patent, 10 Jan. 1528.—19 Hen. VIII. Index, Book of Grants.

JOHN ALEN, Knt., (ad instar clerici sive magistri Rotulorum et Recordorum regni dicti Domini Regis sui Angliæ,)—Robert Cowley, surrendered, who had been appointed for life, January 1528, with the fee of 50 marks,—patent, Westminster, 9 July, 1533, (25.)—Life,—Fee, £20 Irish.—“He was late Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by this patent was made Clerk or Master of the Rolls and records of the Chancery, with the fee of £20 Irish, and all fees from 6 August last. He was also hereby made clerk of

the Council for life, in the same manner as he Robert Cowley, or any other, had enjoyed that office. On 18 August his patent was produced to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, and the Council, in the Great Chamber within the Castle of Dublin, and there publicly read. He was sworn on 31 August, before the Abp. of Armagh, Chancellor, which oath is enrolled; and at the same time took the oath of office, as clerk of the Council."—25 Hen. VIII.

Sir THOMAS CUSAKE, Knt., of Cusingeston or Cusingston, after of Lismollen, co. Meath,—Alen surrendered 9 June, and made Lord Chancellor,—patent, Trim, 10 June, 1542,—fee, 50 marks sterling.—34 Hen. VIII. fac. 6.

NICHOLAS WYCOMBE was appointed, 25 Sept. 1543, Clerk and Keeper of all the writs, bills, records, files, &c., during pleasure, as he or any other had held the same.—*Quamdiu nobis placita eorundem in eadem Cancellaria remanere contigerint indiscussa.*—35 Hen. VIII. fac. R. 8.

PATRICK BARNEWALL, of Gracedieu, county of Dublin, Serjeant at law, Knt.,—Cusake surrendered, 30 Sept., and made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 5 August 1550,—patent, Dublin, 1 Oct. 1550.—Fee, from Michaelmas.—4 Edw. VI. fac. R. 25, and again R. 30, being a fuller patent.—An order of state for safe custody of the Records.—“Jamys Crofte: Whereas We be informed by the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, that there is no place

certain or convenient for the safeguard of the King's Majesty's records and muniments of his Highness's Chancery of this His Grace's realm of Ireland, other than the tower within his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, which is both ruinous and far distant from the late cathedral church of St. Patrick, where as his Highness's Courts be now kept, being no place meet for the daily resort of his Majesty's officers, and others his Grace's subjects, having charge or occasion to have the order, sight, or copies of any of them, as shall appertain, through which the losses of the said records and muniments, besides other inconveniences have and may well ensue; and for that the late library of the said late cathedral church is a meet and sure place for the safeguard and custody of the said records and muniments, near unto the said Courts, where as his Majesty's said officers having charge, and others his Highness's subjects, upon honest occasion, may from time to time conveniently resort, We order and appoint that the said library be the place for the safe keeping of such of the said records and muniments as shall be kept out of the said tower of his Highness's said Castle of Dublin, and all such of the said records and muniments as shall be out of the said tower, shall be put and safely kept in the said library; and that the clerk of the Hanaper of his Majesty's Chancery for the time being, shall provide and foresee that presses, stages, chests, windows, doors, locks, and all other necessities shall be provided, furnished, and

made, as well in and for the said library, as the said tower of the Castle, for the safeguard, sure keeping, and good ordering of the said records and muniments from time to time; and this our order, with your particular accompts of your disbursements about the same, upon your accounts of the revenue and profits coming and growing of his Highness's said Hanaper to be made before the Barons of his Grace's Exchequer of this his said realm, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given at Dublin, 11 Nov., in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Edward VI.—Thomas Cusake, C., Edward, Midens, James Bath, Baron, Ralphe Bagenall, Gerald Aylmer, Justice, T. Luttrell, Justice, Thomas Howth, Justice, P. Barnewall, Master of the Rolls, Thomas Lockwode, Dean, Edward Barsent."—5 d. R. 5.

JOHN PARKER,—Barnewall deceased,—patent, Dec. 1552.—Life,—fee 50 marks.—6 Edw. VI.—Queen Mary, by commission, on the 6 July, 1553, gives him full power and authority to execute the following instructions, annexed to the said commission in a schedule thus intituled:—"Instructions for Master Parker, Master of the Rolls, to proceed thereafter by authority of the Commission hereunto annexed. First, he shall and may hear, examine, and take order for all matters in controversy, to be moved before him, betwixt party and party, inhabiting as well in Offayli, Fertullaghe, Ferbill, Bermingham's Country, as in the Barony of Moyfenragh, and the Bishop his lands,

Leynagh's lands, and Clonmore ; and also shall examine and inquire in all those parts, of all receivers of stolen goods, putters out of any goods to the Connors, or any other like Irishmen, and proceed with them according to his discretion ; Item, he shall take musters, as well of all the gentlemen and other inhabitants in those quarters, and also of all Kern that have holdings of the countries, and other that be in wages with the Queen's Majesty, and appoint them from time to time to serve, as occasion shall require, for defence of the Queen's subjects, and punishment of all malefactors, as well enemies, Irishmen, or subjects, as thieves and vagabonds ; he shall likewise inquire for all those that take meat and drink of the poor people without authority, or take money for the same, and do what he may to have them apprehended, and after punished, causing them to satisfy the former poor people for exactions. Item, he shall punish all such as have taken, or shall hereafter take any pledge by their own hands, unless they have first license. Item, he shall take order in the said quarters, and foresee that nightly watch be set forth and kept in all places there, upon pain and penalties to be appointed by him, which he shall levy accordingly. Item, he shall raise in Moyfenragh, Bermingham's country, the Bishop and Leynagh's lands, Ferbill, and Fertullagh, to repair a ditch or ditches from the castle of Tecroighan to the Boyne, which in times past was made for the defence of the country, of every plough land six men for six

days, according to a concordatum made to him in that behalf. Item, he shall take order for the quiet and defence of the said countries, and has power from time to time to parley with the outlaws, rebels, and other fugitive persons, and at his discretion to give them, or any of them, safe conduct to come and go to and from him.—Whereas our said servant John Parker hath also been an humble suitor unto us, to have some of our lands within that realm, either in gift or fee farm, in recompense of his long service and the charges and hinderances, which he hath sustained through the same, we let you know that we are pleased, for some recompense of his said service, to grant unto him in farm, by lease for twenty and one year, lands to the yearly value of one hundred marks, after the best survey, foreseeing that the said lands be so by you chosen and appointed, as no other man of service, or otherwise to be thought meet to continue in the same, be displaced of his living for serving this man's turn, which thing provided for, we will you to make him a lease under the Great Seal of that our realm accordingly; and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant for the same. Given under our Signet, at our palace of Westminster, the 23 day of October, the first year of our reign."—1. Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 10. fac. R. 2.—John Wycombe was Deputy to Parker in 1559.

HENRY DRAYCOTT, of Marinerton, co. Meath,—Parker deceased,—Privy Seal, 5 Oct.—patent, 15 Dec.

1566.—Pleasure,—fee £50 Irish. He was Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, which he surrendered 8 Dec., and appeared in Chancery the 15, on his being appointed Master of the Rolls.—9 Eliz. d. 1.—Patent not inrolled.

NICHOLAS WHYTE, of Whyte's Hall, Knt.,—Draycott deceased,—Privy Seal, 18 July, 1572,—patent, 1572.—Life.—Fee, £50. This patent is not finished on the Roll and so there is no date. "We understand that the Mastership of the Rolls is void by the death of Henry Draycott, whom we always esteemed as a faithful good servant, and therefore we are sorry to have lost such a one, but that we trust he hath won a better state by exchange of this worldly life; and perceiving also that commendation is made from you of one Nugent, and from others there of one Dillon, both of that country birth, we ourselves, for the knowledge we have of the sufficiency of Nicholas Whyte, who is now here present with us, and perceiving by your late letters written to us on his behalf, how much you esteem him for a councillor, and how earnestly you desire to have him return for your assistance, have resolved to appoint him to be Master of the Rolls, which we think yourself will also best allow; and therefore we will that you shall make a grant to him of the said office, by our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Ireland, to have the same in like and as large manner and estate as Henry Draycott, John Parker, Sir Patrick Barnewall, or Sir T. Cusake had the same:

And we do order that the said Nicholas Whyte shall surrender the office which he has of the Senescalship of Wexford, to be bestowed upon some sufficient person meet for martial service and for civil government, so as nevertheless the said Whyte may continue therein before he surrender the same, the space of eight months, to the intent he may more effectually prosecute by law the execution of justice against such as did kill or murder his son-in-law, Robert Browne, whose death we doubt not, but it shall by your means, for example's sake, be duly punished. Given under our Signet, at our Manor of Haveringe, 18 July 1572, in the 14th year of our reign.

“To the Lord Deputy FITZ WILLIAMS.”

EDWARD FITZ SYMON, Keeper of the Rolls,—Whyte sequestrated,—patent, 28 April, 1578,—pleasure.—Whereas Nicholas Whyte, Master of the Rolls, is for abusing and non using of his said office sequestrated to deal therein until our gracious pleasure be known to the contrary, and for that there is none in the mean time to sit in our High Court of Chancery to hear, decide, order, and determine causes betwixt party and party, and otherwise to continue that Court as hath been accustomed, and also to have the keeping and custody of the Rolls, records, phillaces, books, and other writings of the said Court, whereby those that hath need of the sight of them may have recourse for copies, and such like furtherance of their causes as to justice appertaineth. We have thought good, by

the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of our Order of the Garter, Lord President of our Marches of Wales, one of our Privy Council in England, and Lord Deputy General of our realm of Ireland, to give and grant, like as hereby we do give and grant, full power and authority to our well-beloved Edward Fitz Symon, our Sergeant at Law, not only to sit in our said High Court of Chancery, and there to hear, decide, order, decree, and determine such cause and causes as depend in the said Court, or hereafter shall be brought in suit in the said Court, and further to do, execute, proceed, and set forth all and every other thing and things in the said Court, in as large and ample manner as the said Nicholas Whyte, as Master of the Rolls, or any other before him in that office might and ought to have done in the said Court of Chancery; but also do give and grant to the said Edward the custody and keeping of the Rolls, records, phillaces, books, and other writings of the said Court which pertaineth to the keeping of the Master of the Rolls' office, and him the said Edward, Guardian and Custos of the said Rolls, records, phillaces, books, and writings, we do hereby make, constitute, and appoint, and also to do and execute the premises, and every of them, as fully, wholly, entirely, and amply as the said Nicholas Whyte, Master of the Rolls, at or before the time of his sequestration from the exercise of the said office, or any other Master of the Rolls before him in that rounge,

might or ought to have done; to have, hold, use, occupy, exercise, and enjoy the said office of sitting, hearing, ordering, decreeing and determining causes (as aforesaid), and the said keeping of the Rolls, records, phillaces, books, writings, and other the premises, unto the said Edward, until our pleasure be further known touching the said Master of the Rolls.

ANTHONY ST. LEGER, — Whyte deceased, — Privy Seal, 10 April, 1593. — Patent, Dublin, 29 June, 1593. — Pleasure. — “Fee, £50 Irish, with portcorn and beeves from the feast of the Annunciation last, together with 100 marks a-year, part of the fine imposed upon the Bishop of Leighlin, as Dean of St. Patrick’s, for ten years, and all fees due from the said feast of the Annunciation last past.” — 35 Eliz. 1^a p. f. R. 9 and 2^a pars fac. 11.

Sir ANTHONY ST. LEGER, Knt., — continued, — Privy Seal, Holirood House, 28 March, 1603, — patent, Dublin, 20 April, 1603. — 1 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 3.

Sir FRANCIS AUNGIER, Knt., after Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, — St. Leger resigned, — Privy Seal, Westminster, 5 June, 1609. — Patent, Dublin, 5 Oct. 1609. “At the humble suit of Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knt., late Master of the Rolls, the King granted him a license to leave his place, and make his abode in England, and for supply of that office made choice of Sir Francis Aungier, Knt., a counsellor at law in England, and sent him to Ireland, requiring the Lord

Deputy immediately upon his arrival to pass patent to him of that office, with all such fees, portcorn, house-rent, allowance for beeves, with such allowance for transportations as was formerly made to Sir Anthony St. Leger, to hold from Easter last, at which time Sir A. St. Leger left the same; and also that he should be of the Privy Council."—7 Jac. I. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

FRANCIS, Lord AUNGIER,—continued,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 30 March, 1625,—patent, Dublin, 16 April, 1625.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 6.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE,—Lord Aungier deceased, 8 Oct. 1632, æt. 70.—Privy Seal, Westminster, 4 Jan.,—patent, Dublin, 22 March, 1633.—Life. Order for inquisitions to be returned into the Rolls' Office, by Privy Signet from Windsor, dated 18 July 1636, the King ordered that all inquisitions, post mortem, &c., should be returned, not as heretofore into the Court of Wards, but into the office of the Rolls, and the clerk there in the said office of the Rolls of the Chancery, besides the transcribing of the several inquisitions according to the wonted custom in the Exchequer, to make copies of the several offices and inquisitions so returned, and transmit the same from time to time into the Court of Wards, for the copy whereof the said clerk of the said office of the Rolls shall only receive the fee of 6*d.* English by the sheet.—12 Car. I. 1^a pars f. R. 61.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE.—A new patent,—Privy Seal, The Manor at York, 27 April, 1639.—

Patent, 17 May, 1639. This recites the former patent of 22 March, 1633, and that his Majesty now, in consideration of his acceptable services, granted and confirmed to him the said office with the said fee for life.—15 Car. I. 9^a pars f. R. 13.

The Lord Deputy and Council to Mr. Secretary Coke.—“Sir: How inconvenient it is that there is not a place set apart here for the Court of Wards, as there are for his Majesty’s other Courts of Justice here, you can easily judge, the Master, Attorney, and surveyor of that court having ever since the erection thereof to this time been forced to make use of the room where his Majesty’s court of Chief Place is held for their place of judicature, in all causes arising before them; by which want it comes to pass that they cannot sit so frequently as they might do, nor at all but in the afternoons, by regard the King’s Bench sits there in the forenoons, by which interruptions to their frequent meetings his Majesty’s service in that court, which by the industry of his ministers here begins to yield him a considerable revenue, is more hindered than in reason is fit to be suffered. The want of treasuries for his Majesty’s records of his four courts here is no less inconvenient than the former, and hath been an occasion of mighty hinderance to the King and the subject, in that many records whereof great use might have been made for the profit and service of his Majesty, and for the security and advantage of the subject, have by that means been lost and embezzled, and sometimes burnt,

as it happened here within these few years, the office of the Rolls being kept (as now most records here are) in the officer's house, which having taken fire, many records were therein burnt, and many more by that occasion embezzled, with extreme prejudice to his Majesty and his subjects in their several interests. The consideration whereof moved us to think of a convenient place to be set apart for these two public and necessary uses; and having caused view to be taken of a fit place, and workmen to be conferred withal, we conceive that £1,100 English will be sufficient to defray the charge of such a building; which howsoever we conceive to be a necessary work to be undertaken at his Majesty's charge, yet considering how his monies here, which we labour to husband the best we may for his honour and service, are otherwise deeply charged, we may not advise that any part of the sum of the estimate, whereupon the establishment is grounded, should be applied that way, but rather that it be left entire to answer the charge depending thereupon; howbeit, if by the endeavours of his Majesty's Judges and officers, his Majesty's casual revenues here can be advanced beyond the medium thereof in that estimate, whereupon the establishment is grounded, we conceive that out of that surplus the said £1,100 may be applied to the defraying of that charge, and therefore we entreat you to take an opportunity to move his Majesty for his gracious direction therein, unto us, which we will diligently pursue, and will

labour so to order this particular, as it may be a service acceptable to his Majesty and beneficial to his subjects. And so we rest your very assured loving friends, Wentworth. From his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 24th March, 1635.—R. Corke, R. Dillon, Wm. Caulfield, Ad. Loftus, Js. Borlase, Phil. Mainwaring, George Radcliffe."—Earl of Stafford's Letters, Vol. I. p. ult. In consequence hereof buildings were erected and finished in 1639, for the aforesaid purposes. The court of wards, &c., are now fallen and in ruins; the Rolls office still subsists (1760), but in a crazy condition, and supported by props, though much better than for many years past, being repaired at a great expense by Mr. Rigby, Master of the Rolls.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Knt.,—Wandesforde deceased, —Privy Seal, Westminster, 31 Jan.—Patent, Dublin, 20 Feb. 1640.—Life.—Fee, £192 4s. 5½d.—15 Car. I. 6^a pars d. R. 10.

Sir MAURICE EUSTACE, Knt., Sergeant at Law, and Speaker of the House of Commons,—in reversion after Sir John Temple,—Privy Seal, Oxford, 22 June, 1644. Keeper or Master of the Rolls, and clerk or master of the rolls, books, writs, and records, as fully as Sir John held the same, except what gave power of judicature, which was to be excepted out of his patent.—20 Car. I. 24. d. R. 22.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE,—license to repair to England for one whole year or more,—Richard Cromwell, patent, 21 April, 1659.—Interregnum Rolls, 8^a pars m. 18. f.

Orders for Signet Letters to be enrolled before any orders be given thereupon; Maur. Eustace, Canc., Orrery, Mountrath.—Whereas it no less imports us than the interest of the parties concerned in any of his Majesty's Letters under the Royal Signet, directed unto and received by us, that the said Letters be with all care and safety preserved, they being our warrant, and the parties' security, for what, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, is ordered and done thereupon; we do therefore hereby order, that as his Majesty's Signet Letters shall immediately after they be entered with our Secretaries, be enrolled in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, before any orders be given thereon, except when we shall find cause for the secrecy thereof expressly to direct otherwise. Whereof all parties concerned are to take notice and act accordingly.—Given at Dublin, 3 December, 1661.—13 Car. II. 1^a pars f. R. 36.

The like order was made by James, Duke of Ormond, L. L., 22 August, 1662,—2^a pars f. R. 25; and a like order by John, Lord Berkely, L. L., 8 June, 1670.—2^a pars f. R. 6.

WILLIAM TEMPLE, (after Bart.,) son and heir of said Sir John Temple,—in reversion after the deaths or surrenders of his father and Sir Maurice Eustace,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 7 April, 1664,—patent, Dublin, 10 May, 1664,—with the same fee of £192. 4s. 5½d., being the accustomed fee due to the Master and Keeper of the Rolls by the establishment, by the fees

of divers public officers and ministers of Ireland.—16 Car. II. 1^a pars f. R. 33. An order for RALPH WALLIS, to execute the Rolls office.—Whereas his most Gracious Majesty King Charles II. of England, &c., by his Letters Patent, bearing date at Dublin, the 10 May, in the 16th year of his reign, did grant unto Sir William Temple, Bart., by the name of William Temple, the reversion of the ministerial part of the office of Master of the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, to commence after the death, surrender, or other avoidance of Sir John Temple, Knt., late master of the said office; and whereas the said Sir John Temple departed this life the 14 of November, 1677, and the said Sir William Temple being now employed about his Majesty's affairs beyond the sea, so that at the present he cannot appear to execute the office, which his Grace the Lord Chancellor and Court taking into consideration, and holding it necessary that some fit person should be employed to execute the said office during his absence, it is therefore ordered by his Grace the Lord Chancellor and Court, that Ralph Wallis who lately executed the said office under the said Sir John, do take into his care and charge all the records of the said office, and is hereby authorized to execute the said office as formerly he hath done under the said Sir John Temple, for and to the use and behoof of the said Sir William Temple, until further order, he the said Ralph Wallis taking the ensuing oath;—"You shall swear, that you

shall well and truly keep and preserve all his Majesty's records within and belonging to the office of the Rolls of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland; and not to suffer any of them to be embezzled or defaced, and shall render a just account for the profits thereof unto whom the right shall thereunto belong.— So help you God. THO. TILSON, Register."

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, Bart.,—a new appointment, —Privy Seal, Whitehall, 23 Nov. 1677.—Patent, Dublin, 8 Dec. 1677. The King having granted to Sir William Temple, Bart., (by the name of William Temple,) the Mastership of the Rolls in reversion, as above, with an exemption and reservation of all judicial power and authority with the said offices heretofore granted or used, and Sir M. Eustace and Sir J. Temple being dead, and the King having resolved to grant to Sir William Temple as well the said judicial power and authority as the ministerial power belonging to said offices, directed a patent to pass thereof to him for life; and in regard the said Sir William Temple is now employed by us as our Ambassador Extraordinary in Holland, and one of our Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Nimeguen, so that at present we cannot allow him liberty to repair into Ireland, there to attend the execution of the said offices, we direct you to cause a license under the Great Seal to him, to be absent for three years from the death of the said Sir John Temple; and also a commission to such person or persons as you shall think fit to nominate, thereby empowering

him or them to administer to the said Sir William Temple the oaths usually taken by our Master of the Rolls, and to make return thereof into our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom; and you are also to take care that some such fit person be appointed by our High Court of Chancery in Ireland to execute the said office and place of our Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, and to receive the profits thereof for the use of the said Sir William Temple, until he shall be sworn in the said office and offices, and shall appoint a deputy under him to execute the same. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Whitehall, 23 Nov. 1677. Accordingly, Mr. Wallis was appointed as above, and so continued until Sir William appointed Andrew Ram his deputy, 9 April, 1678.—30 Car. II. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

The King having lately resolved to send Sir William Temple, his ambassador extraordinary into Spain, where the necessity of his Majesty's affairs might require his continuance for some time, did by letters from Whitehall, 15 Sept. 1680, direct a license of absence to be forthwith passed to him for three years.—32 Car. II. 1^a pars f. R. 13.

Sir William Temple appointed John Bennett, of Dublin, Gent., to be deputy clerk and keeper of the Rolls during pleasure,—11 Sept. 1685.—2 Jac. II. 2^a pars d. R. 40.

Sir WILLIAM TALBOT, Bart.,—Temple removed,—

patent, 22 Apr. 1689.—Pleasure.—Fee £192 4s. 5½*d.*
—5 James II. 1^a pars f. R. 26.

WILLIAM BERKELEY, (after, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton,)—Temple surrendered 29 May, 1696, by deed.—Privy Seal, Kensington, April 28,—patent, Dublin, 20 June, 1696.—Life.—8 William III. 1^a pars f. R. 34.—He appointed Charles Baldwin his deputy, 13 Jan. 1697.—9 W. III. 1^a pars f. R. 1.

JOHN BARRINGTON, alias **SHUTE**, (after, Viscount Barrington, of Ardglass,)—in reversion, after William, Lord Berkeley,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 28 Feb. 1717,—patent, 5 July, 1717.—3 Geo. I. 3^a pars f. R. 31. On the 11 May, 1725, William, Lord Berkeley, appointed Thomas Carter, of Dublin, Esq., his deputy, irrevocable during his lordship's life, with a power upon any vacancy or death to appoint six clerks and examiners, and to appoint one or more deputy or deputies under him. He took possession 12 July following, and 26 Dec. 1725, appointed Christopher Caldwell, of Dublin, Esq., to be a deputy of the said William, Lord Berkeley, in the Rolls Office.—12 G. I. 1^a pars f. R. 21.

THOMAS CARTER, Esq.,—Lords Berkeley and Barrington surrendered,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 26 Oct. 1731,—patent, 29 Dec. 1731.—Pleasure.—5 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 1. His deputies were Joseph Stopford, David de Limarest, Thomas Smith, and William Dean.

HENRY SINGLETON, Esq.,—Carter removed,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 11 April,—patent, 24 April, 1754.—27 George II. 3^a pars f. R. 50. On the 13 May, 1754, he appointed John Lodge his deputy.—27. 3^a pars d. R. 41.

The Right Honourable Henry Singleton departing this life 9 Nov. 1759, the said JOHN LODGE was appointed to execute the office of Clerk of the Rolls during the vacancy, by the following instrument.

“By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, Bedford.

“Whereas his present Majesty King George the Second did, by his letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the 24 day of April, in the 27th year of his reign, give and grant unto the right honourable HENRY SINGLETON, the office and place of clerk and keeper of the Rolls, books, and other records of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland; and whereas the said Henry Singleton is now deceased, whereby the said office is become void; and whereas it is held necessary that some fit person should be employed to execute the said office until his Majesty's pleasure herein shall be made known: These are to authorize and require you to execute and exercise the said office and place of clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, books, and other records of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery until further signification of his Majesty's pleasure.—Given at his

Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 10 Nov. 1759.—By his Grace's command. R. RIGBY*.

“To JOHN LODGE, Clerk of the Rolls.”

RICHARD RIGBY, or Deputy,—Singleton deceased.—Privy Seal, 21 Nov. 1759,—patent, 30 Nov. 1759.—Fee £157 9s. 11d.—33 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 35.—Civil affairs Book, Vol. ii. Page 45.—On the 1 of Dec. he appointed the said Mr. Lodge his Deputy, and they were both sworn together that day before the Lord Chancellor Bowes, at his house in Henrietta Street.

1761. Right Hon. RICHARD RIGBY,—former patent determined,—Privy Seal, 11 Feb.—patent, 21 Feb.—Life, by himself or deputy.—Fee £157 9s 11d.—Inr. 21 Feb.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 27. f. R. 1.—All ministration of justice is excepted out of the grant. Salary to be paid out of the customs, cockets, poundage, and subsidies of the city of Dublin and town of Drogheda, by the hands of the customer or collector, as out of the general revenue, as also out of the profits of the Hanaper. To keep the records, writs, and other muniments, or to entrust them to any other for whom he will be answerable; to take obligations and recognizances, and to enter them on the Rolls, to examine, swear, or commit witnesses produced, and to enrol their depositions; to have exclusive power of admitting, or removing for malversation, all solicitors;

* Secretary to the Duke of Bedford, L. L.

to be moreover examiner, or to appoint examiners, and to make and deliver copies of all such examinations, by commission or otherwise, as amply as the Master of the Rolls in England; enjoining the treasurer, vice treasurer, &c., upon sight of these letters patent, their exemplification or enrolment, to allow and pay all fees, wages, &c., without other writ or warrant. Tenure of the office, to him and his assigns for life. And all shall be good, valid, &c., although no express mention be made of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other of the gifts and grants heretofore granted by, &c., or any other cause, matter, or thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. An Act of indemnity by the parliament of England was passed, to enable Richard Rigby, Esq., to take in Great Britain the oath of office on account of urgent business detaining him there, limiting the time; such oath to be taken before the Barons of the Exchequer in England or any of them; the tenor of the oath to be transmitted by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; the Baron or Barons so administering the oath to certify the same to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the certificate to be filed of record in the Chancery of the said kingdom; this Act to save him from all liabilities under the 3d William and Mary, or under the Act passed in Ireland of the 2d of Anne, or under another Act, the 7th of George II., against Popish practitioners in the courts of law and equity; provided also, that he do subscribe the declaration, and

take the sacrament, according to the usage of the Church of England. A certified copy of this Act is inrolled, signed by the clerks of parliament. It is accompanied by an affidavit, sworn before one of the Masters of Chancery in England, by one of the committee clerks of the House of Commons, that the above certificate is a true copy of the Act, examined with the record. Both were enrolled the 17 April, 1761.—1. 3^a p. m. 1 f. R. 3.—The Master of the Rolls appointed Mr. Francis Perry, during the absence of John Lodge, the Deputy, to attest all copies of pleadings, enrolments and other articles, by signing the name of the Master of the Rolls,—14 Feb. 1774.—Inr. 22 Feb. 1774.—14 George III. 1^a p. m. 3 d. R. 34. By the Lord Lieutenant an order was made upon the decease of Richard Rigby, (reciting that it being fit that some person should be appointed during the vacancy, to make provision for the dispatch of the ordinary business, and for the safe keeping of the Rolls, books, records, papers of the court, and to attest copies and give certificates, and to enrol grants, patents, deeds, instruments under the authority and order of the Chancellor, or Masters of the Court,) therefore appointing Francis Perry to that duty, 17 April, 1788.—Inrolled same day.—28 George III. 1^a p. m. 36 d. R. 98.

1788. WILLIAM, Duke of Leinster, himself or deputy,—Richard Rigby deceased,—Privy Seal, 7 June,—patent, 24 June.—Pleasure.—Fee, £157 9s. 11d.—Inr. 27 June, 1788.—28 G. III. 3^a p. m. 7,

8. d. R. 99.—All ministration of justice is excepted in the grant.

1789. JOHN, Earl of Glandore, and JOHN JOSHUA, Lord Carysfort, or their deputy, approveable,—Privy Seal, 15 July,—patent, 12 August,—pleasure,—Inr. 23 of Sept. 1789.—29 Geo. III. 6^a p. m. 1. 3. f. R. 105.—This grant is very specially worded; they are not called Masters of the Rolls, but Keepers and Guardians of the Rolls, records, filacers' books, and other writings pertaining to the keeping of the Master of the Rolls' office, until his Majesty's pleasure be further known touching the said office of the Master of the Rolls, with all fees, salaries, &c.; there is no clause for the ministration of justice. There is a recital that the patent to the Duke of Leinster was revoked on the 19 June, in pursuance of a warrant upon his Majesty's Letters.

1801. Immediately after the Union by Act of Parliament this office was re-erected into a judicial one.

Sir MICHAEL SMITH, Bart., Baron of the Exchequer, —letters patent to John, Earl of Glandore and Joshua, Earl of Carysfort, revoked,—patent, Westminster, 24 June, 1801. Pat. Rolls of Chancery, England.—41 Geo. III. p. 12. No. 4.—This commission was made under the Act of Parliament passed in the session of 1801, for the better regulation of the office of Master of the Rolls in that part of the United Kingdom, and for augmenting the salary annexed to the said office. It

refers to the directions in the Act. It gives all powers, rights, jurisdictions, authorities, &c., now or at any time appertaining to the office, or belonging thereto by virtue of the said recited Act; and further, full power to make decrees, orders, &c., in all causes depending in Chancery, subject to be discharged, reversed, or altered by the Keeper or Keepers of the Great Seal for the time being, so that no such orders or decrees be enrolled until signed by the said Keeper or Keepers; also to make orders in all matters relating to bankrupts, subject to reversal, discharge, or alteration, as above, by the Chancellor, but no mention of his signature being necessary to their enrolment or validity; with full power to appoint a deputy or deputies for the safe keeping of the Rolls, &c.

1806. Vacatur upon the surrender, 19 June, taken by Ponsonby, C., being duly authorized in that behalf.—A pension to Sir Michael Smith of £2700 per annum for life was granted, to commence from the day he shall have resigned the office of Master of the Rolls, under the direction of an Act of Parliament passed in the fortieth year of the reign, enabling his Majesty to grant annuities to Judges and certain other law officers, upon retiring from office, under the circumstances therein mentioned.—Privy Seal, 5 June.—Patent, 20 June,—Inrolled same day.—46 George III. 6^a p. 40 R. 203.

1806. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN,—Sir Michael

Smith resigned,—patent, Westminster, 28 June.—
Good behaviour.—Inrolled 3 July, 1806.—Pat. R.
Ch. Eng. 46. P. 11 No. 6.

1814. Vacatur entered upon the surrender 22
Feb. 1814.—Grant of an annuity for life of £2700
to J. P. Curran, to commence from the day of his re-
signing his office, to be charged on the consolidated
fund, in pursuance of an Act passed in the 40th of
the King, enabling his Majesty to grant annuities to
Judges and certain other law officers, upon their re-
tiring from office,—P. R. L. Carlton House, 21 March,
1814,—patent, 15 April,—Inr. 16th,—2d or Nu-
merical series, No. 14. Page 42.

1814. Sir WILLIAM McMAHON,—patent, 1 March,
—2d or fresh Numerical series, after R. 229, George
III. Roll. 11. Page 51.

1837. Right Hon. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, Baron
of the Exchequer,—Sir William McMahon deceased,
—patent, 28 Jan.—7 Will. IV.

KING'S BENCH.—CHIEF JUSTICES.

WALTER L'ENFANT,—patent, 1300.—29 Edw. I.

ELIAS DE ASHBURNHAM,—patent, 1342,—pleasure,
—fee, £40.—Chief Justice, ad placita tenentem lo-
cum justiciarii nostri Hiberniæ sequentia tenendum
assignato.—16 Edw. III. f. R. 2, 4.

JOHN HUNT,—patent, 1346.—20 Edw. III.

JOHN DE REDENESSE,—patent, 4 Nov. 1354, (28.) Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. f. R. 1.—Continued 8 May, 1356, (30.) viz. a year and a half and four days.—A new appointment, patent, 20 June 1356, and continued to 20 Dec. 1357, a year and a half.

WILLIAM DE SKIPWITH,—patent, 25 April 1371, —45 Edw. III. f. R. 4.

JOHN KEPPOCK,—patent, 22 April, 1373.—R. Cl. 47 Edw. III. f. R. 7.—2 July, 1374, he is styled late Chief Justice ad placita, having two liberates of that date, the one for £30, being the arrears of his fee from 22 Sept. 1373, to 22 June 1374, viz. three quarters of a year; and the other for £38, due for his expenses from 15 Nov. 1373, to 30 June 1374, each day inclusive, viz. for 228 days, at 3s. 4d. a day, according to concordatum, so long as he should continue in this office.—And it being agreed that he should have £30 a year above his usual salary, as also above 3s. 4d. a day allowed for his expenses, he had a warrant to receive the said £30, dated at Louth, 17 Jan. 1381.—Rot. Cl. 4 Ric. II. f. R. 4.—And 24 Jan. 1382, had a liberate for a year's salary, due 21.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. R. 11.

SIR THOMAS DE MORTIMER, Knt.,—patent, Trim, 3 March, 1382.—Whereas by our Letters under the Privy Seal, we commanded Sir Thomas de Mortuo Mare, Knt., and ordained that he should be attendant upon our most dear cousin Roger, son and heir of Edmond, late Earl of March and Ulster, L. L., in his house; at our

charge for him and his necessary and fit men and horses, we, by advice of our said L. L. and Council in Ireland, have constituted him Chief Justice ad placita dictum locum tenentem nostrum sequentia tenendum; and also considering the tender age of the said L. L., and the natural affection he bears in an especial manner to him his nephew, have assigned and constituted him, with the advice aforesaid, Deputy to the said L. L., as well in conducting the wars as all other affairs relating to Ireland, and also to preside (ad inter essendum) in his stead and name in all parliaments, councils, and treaties to be had or held with English or Irish for the benefit and government of Ireland, and to do all other things which the L. L. might do personally, to receive 200 marks a year over and above his charge and expense about himself, his said men and horses, as well within the said L. L.'s house as when he should happen to be employed in the King's service in Ireland, and be absent from the said house.—5 Ric. II. 1^a pars f. R. 12, 13.

JOHN PENROS,—patent, Westminster, 27 Feb. 1384.

—On the 25 Sept. he arrived at Dalkey, and 2 Oct. produced his patent before Alexander, Bp. of Ossory, Lord Chancellor, and others of the Council assembled in Dublin, which was read by Robert Sutton, Clerk, and keeper of the Rolls.—8 Ric. II. f. R. 5.

JOHN SHRIGGELY,—patent, 26 June 1385.—9 Ric. II. d. R. 2.

RICHARD PLUNKET,—patent, Tristeldermot, 10

July, 1388.—As John Keppock held it.—12 Ric. II. f. R. 1.

PETER ROWE,—patent, 23 Sept. 1388.—12 Ric. II. R. 8.

STEPHEN BRAY,—patent, 1403.—He was continued by King Henry V. and was appointed again by Henry VI.—B. T. Rot. Cl. 4 Hen. IV. 2^a pars f. No. 4.—Patent, 17 Oct. 1422,—with such fees as he had received in the time of Henry V., viz. £40 a year and 40*d.* a day wages.—Rot. Cl. 1 Hen. VI. f. R. 2.

HENRY FORTESCUE,—Bray revoked,—patent, 25 June, 1426.—Behaviour,—sworn next day, and 4 August, the Lord Justice and Council considering that no mention was made in his patent of what wages he should daily receive to defray the various expenses of his office, and also that some of his predecessors had received 5*s.* and others 3*s.* 4*d.* a day, it was agreed, that he should have 40*d.* a day from the said 26 June, during his continuance in the office.—Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 5.—Revoked 8 Nov. 1426.—Idem.

HENRY FORTESCUE, a new appointment,—patent, 4 August, 1427.—R. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 2.

Same, a new appointment,—Patent, 10 June, 1428, sworn next day.—6 Hen. VI. f. R. 5 and 6, f. R. 2.

STEPHEN BRAY,—patent, 18 Feb. 1429. (7.)—Pleasure,—fee, £40,—with the same fees he had usually before that time received.—Revoked 15 April, 1434 (12.)—Died in 1440, (18.); and an arrear of pay being then due of £280 6*s.* 2½*d.*, the same was grant-

ed to Catherine, his widow and administratrix, 12 August 1440, 18 Hen. VI. f. R. 2.

CHRISTOPHER BARNEWALL, second justice,—patent, Westminster, 14 Feb. 1434,—pleasure,—fee, £40.—Sworn 22 March, and by concordatum made that day by the L. L. Stanley and Privy Council in the Council Chamber within the Priory of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, the daily wages of 40*d.* were allowed him.—12 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

THOMAS PLUNKET,—as Christopher Barnewall held it,—patent, 11 May, 1461,—life.—Sworn same day.—1 Edw. IV. f. R. 1.

WILLIAM BERMINGHAM.—He died 3 cal. Februarii, 1489, and was buried in St. Mary's Abbey.—Obits of Christ Church, Dublin.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE,—patent, 3 Oct., 1496,—pleasure,—fee, £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, viz. £40 out of the customs of the port of Dublin, and the remainder out of the issues, profits, fines, recognizances, and amercements of the court.

PATRICK BERMINGHAM,—patent, 28 Feb. 1521.—12 Hen. VIII. Old Index Book.

Sir BARTHOLOMEW DILLON, Knt., (ad placita nostra coram nobis tenenda,)—Bermingham deceased,—patent, Hoggeston, 15 Jan. 1532.—Pleasure.—23 Hen. VIII.—19. 25, f. R. 5.

PATRICK FINGLAS, Chief Baron,—vice Dillon,—patent, Westminster, 8 May, 1534.—26 Hen. VIII. f. R. 1.

Sir GERALD AYLMER, Knt.,—Finglas resigned,—patent, 12 August, 1535.—27 Hen. VIII. f. R. 13,—continued,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Fee, £66 13s. 4d. English.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars d. R. 11.

Sir GERALD AYLMER, Knt.,—continued,—patent, Dublin, 16 Nov. 1553,—behaviour.—By commission, dated at Westminster, 3 Oct. 1553, the Lord Chancellor Cusake was authorized and commanded to take the surrender of Chief Justice Aylmer's patent, and to make out a new patent to him during good behaviour, with an increase of his fee of £66 13s. 4d.—1 Mary, 1^a pars, f. R. 6, 7.

JOHN PLUNKET, of Donsoghly, co. Dublin, Knt.,—Aylmer removed,—patent, 12 Oct. 1559.—Pleasure.—Fee, £66 13s. 4d. Irish.—1 Eliz. fac. R. 15.

JOHN PLUNKET, Privy Councillor.—A new patent, Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 5 Oct. 1562,—patent, 18 Nov. 1562.—Fee, £100 Irish.—5 Eliz. fac. R. 1.

JAMES DOWDALL, Knt., second Justice.—Plunket deceased,—Privy Seal, Greenwich, 13 May, 1583,—patent, Dublin, 5 August, 1583.—“Whereas upon the advertisement brought unto us of the decease of Sir John Plunket, Knt., our late Chief Justice of our Bench in that realm, we were resolved to appoint unto that place our trusty and well beloved Sir Lucas Dillon, Knt., our Chief Baron of our Exchequer there, as a personage whom, for his very good and faithful service of long time done, and for his good deserts

and sufficiency, every way we think worthy both of that place of Chief Justice, and a better also, yet upon good consideration had by us here, and finding by himself also, that he is able to do us better service in the place which he now hath, than if he had the other, although the same be both of higher calling, and should be of more commodity unto him, we have liked not to remove him from the office of our Chief Baron, and have been pleased, upon the commendation given to us and our Council here, by the said Sir Lucas, of the worthiness and sufficiency in our trusty and well beloved James Dowdall, second justice of our said Bench, to discharge the place of Chief Justice, and of his good services already done, to choose and appoint him to that place. Wherefore, our will is, &c.—25 d. R. 21.

ROBERT GARDINER, Serjeant at Law, in England,—Dowdall deceased, Privy Seal, Greenwich, 19 Feb. 1585,—patent, Dublin, 20 May, 1585.—Fee, £300 English, from 10 Jan.—“Whereas for the better administration of justice to our subjects of all sorts in that realm, we have thought it very requisite to have a Chief Justice for pleas before us, to be holden as in former times have been there; these are therefore to let you understand, that for the good opinion we have of our well beloved Robert Gardiner, Serjeant at the Laws, as well for his learning as for his integrity, we have made choice of him to have that place of our Chief Justice in that our realm, for pleas before us

there to be holden, and to have such fees and diets as any such former Chief Justice there hath had belonging to the said place, with a yearly increase and allowance from us of such further certain fee as may yearly, with the certain fee formerly by us allowed for the same place of Chief Justice, make up fully the yearly sum of £300 sterling, over and above the casual fees incident to the same office of Chief Justice; wherefore these are to will and command you, not only to accept of the said Robert Gardiner accordingly, and to take order for the placing of him in the said room of Chief Justice for pleas before us to be holden in our said realm of Ireland, in such sort as hath heretofore been accustomed, but also to give order to our treasurer at war there for the time being to pay to the said Robert Gardiner the said fee of £300 out of our revenues there, or out of such our treasure as shall be assigned from hence for our service in that realm, his said allowance to begin from the 10 January last, and to be paid quarterly by even portions, and these shall be as well to you as to our said treasurer sufficient warrant in that behalf; moreover, we think it convenient, and do authorize him the said Robert Gardiner, to have an oversight and superintendency of all proceedings in our Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, and in either of them, and to examine the course of the proceedings of the said courts, and of the wants, abuses, and defects there found to make to you and our Council there certifi-

cate and true report, so as thereby reformation may be had according to the wisdom and discretion of our said Council. And for the better execution of this our service, our will and pleasure is, and we do expressly will and command all and singular our Judges, Barons, officers and ministers whatsoever in the said courts, and in either of them, that they and every of them shall admit the said Robert Gardiner at all times, and from time to time, to have access and place to view and understand the proceedings and doings in the said courts, and also at his liberty and pleasure, from time to time to view the records, actions, processes, and proceedings in the said courts, and in either of them, for his more perfect instruction, and the better enabling him in our said courts. In all which the premises, in case any resistance shall happen to be by any person offered to the said Robert Gardiner, our pleasure and commandment is, that you, or our Chief Governor of that realm for the time being, be aiding and assisting to him; and we will also, that you cause to be made unto the said Robert Gardiner a commission to pass under the Great Seal of that realm of Ireland, to do and execute all things in our said Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, according to our pleasure herein in that behalf expressed and contained, and these our letters shall be your and our Chancellor's sufficient warrant in that behalf. And for the better countenance and credit of the said Robert Gardiner in our said service, we think

it also convenient, and do appoint, that he be one of our Privy Council of that realm : and therefore we do likewise will and command you, immediately upon his arrival there, to admit and swear him of our said Privy Council.—Greenwich, 19 Feb. 1585.—To Sir John Perrott, Knt., Lord Deputy, and the Abp. of Dublin, Lord Chancellor.”—27 Eliz. f. R. 8.

Sir JAMES LEY, Knt., after, Earl of Marlborough,—Gardiner deceased,—patent, 1604, (Prince’s Devon. p. 436.)—not inrolled.

Sir HUMPHREY WINCHE, Knt., Chief Baron,—Ley resigned,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 26 Dec. 1608,—patent, 30 Jan. 1609.—Pleasure.—Fee, £300 English, from Christmas last.—6 James I. 2^a pars f. R. 32.

Sir JOHN DENHAM, Knt., Chief Baron,—Winche made a Justice of the Common Pleas in England,—Privy Seal, 28 Feb.,—patent, Dublin, 28 April, 1612.—Fee, £300 English, from 9 Nov.—10 James I. 2^a pars f. R. 46.

Sir WILLIAM JONES, Knt., Serjeant at Law,—Denham deceased, 6 Jan. 1617,—Privy Seal, 26 April,—patent, 19 June, 1617.—15 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 17.

Sir GEORGE SHURLEY, Knt., Serjeant at law,—Jones resigned,—Privy Seal, 4 March,—patent, 17 June, 1620. Sir Wm. Jones having signified his desire that he might be called from his charge, either to follow his own affairs in England, or to be employed by the King hereafter as occasion should be offered,

his Majesty (although he could wish, for the good of his service and his kingdom of Ireland, that a man so faithful, honest and able, would have affected to continue in that office longer,) was pleased to comply, and absolutely discharge him of his said office, and made choice of Sir George Shurley, Knt., one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, to serve him in the place of Chief Justice in Ireland, and to be of his Privy Council.—18 Jac. I. 1^a pars d. R. 13, 16.

Sir GEORGE SHURLEY, Knt.,—continued,—patent, 16 April, 1625.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 2.—The coif granted to the Judges. Taking into our princely consideration the state of our Judges and Serjeants at Law both in England and Ireland, and how much it concerns us to countenance and encourage them in their several employments and places, and particularly calling to mind the many great and effectual services performed by many of our Judges in that our realm of Ireland, we are graciously pleased to signify unto you our Royal pleasure to advance them all, both Judges and Serjeants, in that our realm of Ireland, unto the state and degree of Serjeants of the coif, in the same sort, quality, and degree as time out of mind hath been used in this our realm of England for all our Judges of our Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and sundry of our Barons of our Court of Exchequer, and Serjeants at Law; to the end therefore the said Judges of both our Benches, and also our Barons of our Court of Exchequer, and our Serjeants at Law, in our

kingdom of Ireland, may be dignified with the like state and degree of Serjeants at Law and of the coif as our Judges and Serjeants at Law here in our realm of England are, we do hereby authorize and require you to cause several writs to be framed and made in our Court of Chancery under our Great Seal, to be directed to such of our several Judges and Serjeants there respectively as are not already of the coif, thereby commanding and enjoining every of them, at the several days therein respectively to be appointed, to ordain and prepare themselves to take upon them the state and degree of Serjeants at Law, and that they do, after their said several writs returned, together with the coif, take upon them the very same form and fashion of robes, habits, and other ornaments as are used here by our Judges in England, according to their several degrees and places in court.—Westminster, 7 Oct. 1639.—15 Charles I. 2^a pars fac. R. 56.

RICHARD PEPYS,—under the usurpation,—patent, 1655.—Pleasure.

JOHN SANTHEY,—Pepys deceased,—patent, 19 Jan. 1658.—Pleasure.—“By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Whereas upon consideration had of the decease of the late Lord Chief Justice Pepys, the sole Judge of the Upper Bench, and of the approaching term, and that if no supply be made for some Judge to sit in the court by the beginning of the term, great inconvenience will inevitably ensue, both to the commonwealth and

very many of the people of this nation, in their causes, both civil and criminal, depending there, by the discontinuance of their suits, and prosecution and otherwise, and considering withal, that by the ordinary proceeding no Judge of the Court can be appointed without a patent or warrant from his Highness in England, and that though speedy notice hath been given thereof to his Highness, yet by reason of the shortness of the time, and the trouble and difficulty of the return, especially in this season, it cannot probably be expected that any effectual answer can by the time approaching be procured ; and whereas in a case of this extremity, it was referred to the Lord Chancellor to call the Judges, and who else might be thought meet, to consider and advise what might be fit to be done herein ; and accordingly the Chancellor having called to him the Chief Justice Lowther, Chief Baron Corbet, Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, Sir Robert Meredith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Justice Donnellan, Mr. Attorney-General Basil, Mr. Solicitor-General Shapcott, and Dr. Loftus ; it hath been made known and reported to this Board, as the unanimous opinion of the said Judges and other persons, that upon the grounds of unavoidable necessity, which are apparent in this case, and to prevent failure of justice, wherein both the commonwealth and so many particular persons are so nearly concerned, that the Lord Lieutenant may sign a warrant for the passing a patent to some one person during pleasure, and

until his Highness's pleasure be further known, to supply the place of a puisne Judge in that Court, to prevent the inconveniences aforesaid, which may be proceeded upon, and passed accordingly, all which being seriously weighed and considered of by the Board, it is declared and thought advisable, in pursuance of the advice given as aforesaid, that the Lord Lieutenant may be pleased to sign a warrant, to the counsel of the commonwealth, for a fiat of a patent for a puisne Judge in the Upper Bench, to such person as his Lordship shall please to nominate, and that the Lord Chancellor may cause the same to pass the Seal accordingly." Dated at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 17 day of Jan. 1658.—Tho. Herbert, Clerk of the Council.

WILLIAM BASIL, Attorney-General.—Pepys deceased,—patent, Westminster, 24 Jan. 1658,—behaviour,—fee £500.—Interregnum Rolls, 7^a pars f. R. 21.

Sir JAMES BARRY, Knt., created Lord Santry,—Shurley deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 17 Nov. 1660,—patent, Dublin, 8 Feb. 1661,—pleasure,—fee £300. Whereas we are informed, that upon the augmentation of the salaries of our judges there, in our late establishment, our Chief Justice of our Court of chief place hath not had an equal part of our favour in that particular, having had less of increase than any other of the judges, the proportions by which we proceeded being considered ; we have thought fit

hereby to declare, that it was not our intention to cast any shadow of diminution, either upon that place, well knowing how much it concerneth us to preserve the same in its ancient dignity and lustre, or upon the person who now enjoys it; being one who hath highly merited from us, both by his faithful services performed by him to our dear father, of glorious memory, and by his eminent loyalty to us; and we do therefore hereby authorize and require you to give prudent order to Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, our vice treasurer, out of our revenue there, to pay to James, Lord Baron Barry, of Santry, our Chief Justice of our Court of Chief Place there, £200 a year over and above the sum allowed unto him by the said establishment. Whitehall, 6 Nov. 1662.—14 Charles II. 3^a pars d. R. 17.

JOHN POVEY, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer,—Lord Santry deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 21 March,—patent, 11 April, 1673,—fee, £500.—Harr. 25 Charles II. 1^a p. f. R. 12. and 2^a pars f. R. 14.

SIR ROBERT BOOTH, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Povey deceased, buried at St. Michan's, 28 March, 1679,—Privy Seal, 26 March,—patent, 3 April, 1679.—Harr.—31 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 46.

SIR WILLIAM DAVYS, Knt., Prime Serjeant,—Booth deceased,—Privy Seal, 21 Feb. 1680,—patent, Dublin, 2 May, 1680.—Harr.—32 Car. II. 2^a pars d. R. 18.

Sir WILLIAM DAVYS, Knt.,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—1 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 7.

THOMAS NUGENT, one of the justices,—Davys removed,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 7 Oct.,—patent, 15 Oct. 1687.—3 James II., 2^a pars d. R. 27.

Sir RICHARD REYNELL, Bart.,—Nugent removed, Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov. 1690,—patent, Dublin, 6 Dec. 1690.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 14.

Sir RICHARD PYNE, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Reynell resigned,—Privy Seal, 16 May,—patent, 7 June, 1695.—7 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 3.

Sir RICHARD PYNE, Knt.,—continued,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 21 May,—patent, 18 June, 1702.—1 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 33, and 2^a pars d. R. 4.

ALAN BRODRICK, Pyne deceased,—Privy Seal, 24 Dec. 1709,—patent, Dublin, 4 Jan. 1710.—8 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 61.

Sir RICHARD COX, Bart.,—Brodrick removed,—Privy Seal, 4 June,—patent, 5 July, 1711.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 2.

WILLIAM WHITSHED,—Cox removed,—Privy Seal, 30 Sept.,—patent, 14 Oct. 1714.—1 Geo. I. 2^a pars f. R. 46.

JOHN ROGERSON, Attorney-General,—Whitshed removed to the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 3 April,—patent, 4 May, 1727.—13 Geo. I. 3^a pars d. R. 13.

JOHN ROGERSON,—continued,—Privy Seal, 14 July,—patent, 21 July, 1727.—1 Geo. II. 1^a pars d. R. 11.

THOMAS MARLAY, Chief Baron,—Rogerson deceased, 23 Aug. 1741.—Privy Seal, 29 Dec. 1741,—patent, 14 Jan. 1742.—15 Geo. II. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

ST. GEORGE CAULFIELD, Attorney-General,—Marlay resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 27 Aug. 1751,—patent, 1 Oct. 1751.—25 Geo. II. 2^a pars f. R. 10.

WARDEN FLOOD, Attorney-General,—Caulfield resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 25 Aug. 1760,—pleasure.—Warrant for the *fiant*, 12 Aug. page 145, Vol. 2.—By a King's Letter reciting that license had been granted to St. George Caulfield to resign, on account of his age and infirmities, and that his Majesty had agreed to allow him a pension of £1000 per annum for life, letters patent were directed to be made out, appointing Warden Flood in his room, during the life of St. George Caulfield, dated Kensington, 6 Oct. 1760.

1761. WARDEN FLOOD,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.,—patent, 27 March,—pleasure.—Inr. 13 April, 1761.—1 Geo. III. 1^a pars m. 22, d. R. 1.

1764. JOHN GORE, (after created Earl Annaly),—Warden Flood deceased,—Privy Seal, 24 Aug.,—patent, 24 Sept.,—pleasure.—Inr. 25 Sept.—4 Geo. III. 2^a pars m. 26, R. 12.

Letters patent were passed authorizing the Chief Justice, in the absence of the Chancellor, to supply

his room in the Upper House, the present or any subsequent session of Parliament, during his Majesty's pleasure.—Privy Seal, 28 Feb.,—patent, 24 March, —Inr. 10 April 1766.

1784. JOHN SCOTT, Prime Serjeant, afterwards created Earl Clonmel,—John, Earl Annaly, deceased, —Privy Seal, St. James's, 29 April,—patent, 10 May, —good behaviour.—Inr. 11 May 1784.—24 Geo. III. 3^a pars m. 55, 57 f. R. 79.

1798. Right Hon. ARTHUR WOLFE, Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Kilwarden,—John, Earl of Clonmel, deceased,—Privy Seal, 13 June,—patent, 2 July,—good behaviour.—Inr. 4 July.—38 Geo. III. 4^a pars 101, pag. R. 159,—King's Letter, 41. 2^a pars 6 pag. R. 175.

1803. WILLIAM DOWNES,—Lord Viscount Kilwarden deceased,—Privy Seal, 12 Sept.,—patent, 24 Sept., —good behaviour.—Inr. 28 Sept. 1803.—43 Geo. III. —6^a pars 273, pag. R. 191.—King's Letter, 44, 1^a pars 226 pag. R. 192.

1822. CHARLES KENDALL BUSHE, Solicitor-General, —King's Letter for him to be Chief Justice in the room of the right Hon. W. Downes, resigned.—Carlton House, 14 Feb.,—patent, 20 Feb.;—and on the 23 Feb. another King's Letter for him to be of the Privy Council, (Irish Department office, Westminster,) —on the 4 March, a King's Letter, directing a patent to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for granting unto the Right Hon. W. Downes, late Chief

Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, an annuity of £3,800 per annum for life, to commence from the day of his resignation, and to be paid out of the consolidated fund.—3 Geo. IV.

KING'S BENCH.—JUSTICES.

ROBERT BAGOT,—patent, 20 August, 1322.—Oct. 26, 1326, he had a liberate of £21 5s. 2d., being the arrears of his fee from 20 August to 1 March, 1323, viz. half a year, a week, and 2 days.—R. Cl. 20. Edw. II. f. R. 4.

NICHOLAS FASTOLF,—patent, 1326.—Fee, £40.—He had a liberate of £20, half a year's fee, 24 June, 1327, due from 6 Oct. 1326 to 6 April following.—Idem, R. 2 and 7.

2d, ROGER DE PRESTON,—patent, 12 August, 1333.—Fee, 40 marks.—Styled, Justiciarius ad placita justiciarium nostrum Hiberniæ sequentia in 1334.—B. T. 8 Edw. III. f. No. 25.

JOHN HUNTER DEL NASH,—He had a liberate of £23 3s. 4d. dated at Cork, 28 August, 1344, due of his fee from 16 July to that day, viz. six weeks and two days, in full payment of his fee of 40 marks, which others had usually received in this office.—18 Edw. III. f. R. 8.

2d, JEFFREY FOLEJAUMBE,—patent, 21 August, 1344.—Idem, R. 9.

2d, JOHN DE REDNESSE,—patent, 14 June, 1352,—

and so continued to 3 Nov. 1354. (28.)—B. T. 29, 30 Edw. III. f. No. 15.

2d, PETER MALORRE,—patent, 1357.—Rot. Cl. 31. Edw. III. f. R. 4.

NICHOLAS MEONES.—As late justice ad placita he had a liberate, dated at Tristeldermot, 10 Dec. 1374, of four marks, being the arrears of 40*d.* a day from the 11 to 27 Sept. last, viz. for 17 days, granted by concordatum.—R. Cl. 48 Edw. III. f. R. 13.

2d, JOHN KEPPOCK,—patent, 1371.—Fee, £40.—March 16, 1372, he had a liberate of £40 due for his expenses from 13 July to 9 March following, viz. 240 days, at 40*d.* a day, pursuant to concordatum of the L. L. Wyndesore, and Privy Council.—46 Edw. III. f. R. 4.—And King Richard II. having lately been certified how much was in arrear to him (late Justice) in the reign of Edward the Third, viz. £13 17*s.* 10½*d.* of his fee from 22 March 1373 to 22 June 1374, (48.) being one year and a quarter, and £20 10*s.* 2*d.* of his daily wages of 40*d.* from said 22 June to 22 September, 1375, (49.) and £69 15*s.* 7½*d.* from said 22 Sept. to 20 June 1377, (51.) of his yearly fee, and £17 8*s.* 7*d.* of his daily fee from 15 Nov. (47.) to 31 Oct. (49.) and from 1 Nov. (49.) to 20 June (51.) £99, he had a liberate for those sums dated 6 April, 1378.—Rot. Cl. 1 Ric. II. f. R. 1.

2d, JOHN KEPPOCK,—patent, Trim, 3 March, 1381.—Pleasure.—With the like fees he had received in the office of Chief Justice.—24 April, 1382, he had

not only a liberate of £40, being a year's fee as Chief Justice, due from 21 April, 1381, to 21 April, 1382, but also a liberate as Second Justice, and late Chief Justice, of £235 4s. 2d., due to him for his cares and expenses from 21 Jan. 1378 to said 21 April, 1382, viz. for three years and a quarter, at 3s. 4d. a day, granted by concordatum, whilst he should continue to be Chief Justice.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. R. 11.

JAMES PENKESTON, one of the Justices ad placita,—patent, 20 May, 1382.—5 Ric. II. 1^a pars f. R. 18.

JOHN SOTHERN,—patent, 18 Oct. 1385.—Pleasure.—Fee, 40 marks.—9 Ric. II. f. R. 6.

ROBERT COTERELL, one of the Justices,—patent, Tristeldermot, 10 July, 1388.—12 Ric. II. f. R. 1.

WALTER PENKESTON,—patent, same date as the last.—Idem.

2d, JOHN BERMINGHAM,—patent 13 June, 1402.—3 Hen. IV. f. R. 17.

2d, JOHN LUMBARD,—patent, 12 May, 1404.—B. T. 5 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 72.

2d, ROGER HAWKENSCHAW, —Birmingham deceased,—patent, 25 Jan. 1415.—Behaviour.—B. T. 2 Hen. V. 1^a pars f. No. 86.

2d, ROGER HAWKENSCHAW,—former patent determined,—patent, 19 Oct. 1422.—As he had held it in the reign of Henry V., fee, £20, and 20d. a day wages.—1 Hen. VI. Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 5. and B. T. f. No. 3.

2d, CHRISTOPHER BARNEWALL,—vice Hawken-

shawe, late 2d Justice,—patent, 6 April, 1434,—sworn 9, and discharged 22 March, 1435.—13 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

WILLIAM CHEVYRS,—Barnewall made Chief Justice,—patent, 24 March, 1435.—Behaviour.—Sworn 30 March, with the same fees as Roger Hawkenshaw, late 2d Justice, had held the same office.—Idem.

JOHN BEE, of Drogheda, one of the Justices,—patent, 21 May, 1461.—Pleasure.—1 Edw. IV. f. R. 1.

2d, Sir JOHN BARNEWALL, Knt., Lord of Trimletstown,—patent, 2 June 1513.—Pleasure.—Fee, 40 marks Irish.—The salary of 40 marks was to be paid to him as follows, viz. £10 out of the manor of Newcastle, near Lyons, and the other 25 marks out of the forfeitures, felons goods, outlaws, fugitives, &c., in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Louth.—5 Hen. VIII. f. R. 1.

2d, Sir BARTHOLOMEW DILLON, Knt.

2d, CHRISTOPHER DELAHYDE,—Dillon resigned,—patent, 1527.—19 Hen. VIII.

PATRICK WHITE,—Delahyde removed,—patent, 26 Jan. 1535.—Fee, 40 marks Irish, out of the issues and profits of the fee farm of Drogheda, as Sir B. Dillon enjoyed the same.—26 Hen. VIII. fac. R. 10.

2d, THOMAS ST. LAURENCE, alias dict. Thomas Howth,—as Dillon held it,—patent, 12 August, 1535.—27 Hen. VIII. R. 13.—Continued, Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Fee, £30 Eng-

lish.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars d. R. 11.—Continued,—patent, 20 Nov. 1553.—1 Mary 1^a pars f. R. 13.

2d, ROBERT DILLON,—St. Laurence deceased,—patent, 17 Jan. 1554, by the Lord Deputy.—The Queen, by letters patent from Westminster, dated 18 Feb. following, approved of his promotion, and directed that he should be confirmed therein, by patent as follows; “Whereas by your letters of the 4 of this instant, addressed to the lords of our Privy Council, you have recommended one Robert Dillon as a man meet in your judgment, for his sobriety and learning in the law, to succeed T. Howth, deceased, in the office of the 2d Justice of our Court of Chief Place there, whereunto (they write) you have already admitted him, desiring our confirmation of the same; we are therewith not only right well contented, but also do further signify unto you, that these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant, as well for the ensealing of his letters patent of the said office, with the accustomed fees and profits, under our Great Seal of that our realm of Ireland, as also for his admission by you into the number and fellowship of our council there. Given under our Signet, at our Palace of Westminster, 18 Feb., the first year of our reign.”—Accordingly, his patent passed, 16 April, 1554.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 13, 21.

2d, ROBERT DILLON, of Newton de Trim,—continued,—patent, 9 Jan. 1559.—Pleasure.—Fee, £30 English.—1 Eliz. fac. R. 15.

2d, LUKE NETTERVILL, of Dowth, co. of Meath,
—Dillon made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—
patent, 19 Oct. 1559.—Fee, £30 Irish.—Idem, R.
15.

2d, RICHARD DILLON, of Prowtestown, co. of Meath,
—vice Nettervill,—patent, 29 Oct. 1560.—2 Eliz.
fac. R. 10.

3d, BARTHOLOMEW RUSSELL,—patent, 10 Dec. 1566.
—Same fees as any Justice received for 30 years past.
—9 Eliz. fac. R. 1.

2d, JAMES DOWDALL, of Knocke,—Dillon deceased,
—patent, 15 April, 1565.—Fiant 7.

2d, A new appointment of same,—patent, 26 Nov.
1577.—Fiant, 20 Eliz.

3d, BARTHOLOMEW RUSSELL, now styled of Swords,
—a new appointment,—patent, 26 May, 1583.—
Fiant, 25 Eliz.

2d, EDMUND BUTLER, Attorney-General,—Dowdall
made Chief Justice,—patent, 20 Sept. 1583.—Plea-
sure.—Fiant, 25 Eliz.

2d, NICHOLAS WALSH, Chief Justice of Munster,
—Butler deceased,—patent, 8 Feb. 1584.—Pleasure.
—Fiant, 27. d. 26 Eliz.—By letters under the Privy
Signet, dated at Theobald's, 5 August, 1587, the Queen
writes, "Nicholas Walshe having been here in this
realm about such suits and causes as concerned his
private estate, and now departs hence into that realm
with our good favour, for that we are not ignorant
how long and how faithfully he hath served us as our

Chief Justice of Munster, and now likewise in the Second Justiceship of our Bench at Dublin, we have thought good to let you understand, that we do not only allow and accept in very good part, his said service, but moreover, for the good opinion we hold of his great discretion, wisdom, and fidelity, that we think him meet to be one of our Privy Council in that realm; and therefore do will and command you, immediately upon the receipt hereof, accordingly to admit and swear him one of the said council."—29 Eliz. d. R. 29.

3d, HENRY BURNELL,—Russell deceased,—patent, 15 Oct. 1590.—For one term, "to hold pro hoc termino Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tantum." Fiant, 32 Eliz.

3d, GERALD DILLON,—Russell deceased,—patent, 26 Nov. 1590,—pleasure.—Fiant, 33 Eliz.

2d, WILLIAM SAXEY,—Chief Justice of Munster,—Walshe made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 16 July, 1599,—pleasure.—41 Eliz. fac. R. 24.

2d, JOHN EVERARD,—Saxeay deceased,—patent, 10 May 1602,—pleasure.—"This patent was given free, in respect that he is a principal Judge, according to ancient custom."—Fiant, 44 Eliz.

2d, JOHN EVERARD,—continued,—patent, 20 April 1603,—pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 37.

3d, GERALD DILLON,—continued,—patent, 7 May 1603,—pleasure.—Idem, R. 31.

3d, LEWIS PROWDE,—Dillon deceased,—patent, 13 Dec. 1604,—pleasure.—Fiant, 2 James I.

3d, GIFFREY OSBALDESTONE,—Prowde deceased,—patent, 7 June, 1605,—pleasure.—3 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 4.

3d, SIR DOMINICK SAARSFIELD, Knt.,—Everard deceased,—patent, 11 Feb. 1607,—pleasure.—4 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 44.

3d, CHRISTOPHER SIETHORPE,—Osbaldestone made Chief Justice of Connaught,—patent, 11 May 1607,—pleasure.—5 James I. 2^a pars f. R. 10.

2d, SIR DOMINICK SAARSFIELD, Knt.,—as Osbaldestone held it, late Second Justice,—patent, 12 July 1609,—pleasure.—7 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 30.

WILLIAM SPARKE,—patent, Nov. 1610,—pleasure,—not inrolled.—Mr. Sparke was made a fourth or additional Judge by the King's Letters from Kerby in order to ride the circuits, and avoid the protraction of suits, and to be second Justice when Saarsfield should be made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—8 James I.

WILLIAM SPARKE,—Privy Seal, Kerby,—patent, Dublin, 20 Oct. 1615,—pleasure,—fee £150 English.—The Solicitor-General says in the fiant, that this patent passed to Mr. Justice Sparke upon the surrender of former Letters Patent passed unto him of the said office.—13 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 12.

3d, SIR EDWARD HARRIS, Knt., Chief Justice of Munster,—Sparke deceased,—patent, 27 Oct. 1623, by the Lord Deputy,—pleasure.—Sir Edward Har-

ris being thus appointed by the Lord Deputy Falkland, the King, by letters from Westminster, 11 Dec. 1623, thus wrote to the Lord Deputy.—“Albeit, it appears that we have not given you power by our commission to bestow offices of that kind, but have reserved the same to be disposed by our special warrant, and therefore do command you, and those that shall succeed in that government, to forbear the like courses hereafter, which cannot be sufficiently grounded upon precedents or acts done by others, contrary to our intention expressed in our commission; nevertheless, to preserve you from disgrace in this particular, being our Deputy in the great Government of that our kingdom, and because the person whom you have nominated is recommended by you for his learning, integrity, and sufficiency, to be very fit for that charge, we are pleased for this time graciously to permit his continuance in the same, requiring you, upon the resumption and cancelling the former patent made by you, and a vacat of the record thereof, to cause our letters patent to him of the said place,” &c. Accordingly, he surrendered his former patent the 26, and a new one passed the Seal 28 Jan. 1624.—Fee, £150 English.—21 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 3, 6.

2d, Sir CHRISTOPHER SIBTHORPE, Knt.,—continued, —patent, 16 April, 1625,—fee, £150 English,—pleasure.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 24.

3d, Sir EDWARD HARRIS, Knt.,—continued,—pa-

tent 16 April, 1625,—pleasure,—fee, £150 English.—Idem, R. 23.

3d, HUGH CRESSY,—Sibthorpe deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 13 March,—patent, Dublin, 21 June 1633,—pleasure,—fee, £200 Irish.—9 Charles I. 1^a pars d. R. 6, 7.—Privy Signet for Mr. Cressy to have the arrears and robe money from Sibthorpe's death, Westminster, 12 April, 1634.—10 Charles I. 2^a pars f. R. 25.

3d, Sir WILLIAM RYVES, Knt., Attorney-General, —Harris deceased, 4 April, 1636,—Privy Seal, Rufford Abbey, 7 August,—patent, Dublin, 6 Dec. 1636,—pleasure.—12 Charles I. 3^a pars d. R. 51. Upon the decease of Judge Cressy, Thomas Bavand was appointed to succeed him, by his Majesty's Letters dated in April, 1643, but never had any formal grant thereof, dying soon after; upon whose death was appointed Thomas Dongan.—19, 24 Charles I. f. R. 2.

2d, THOMAS DONGAN,—Cressy deceased,—Privy Seal, Oxford, 13 May, 1644,—pleasure.—Not inrolled; to hold from the time of Judge Cressy's death.

JOHN COOKE,—under the usurpation,—patent, 1659,—pleasure.—Robinson's Mss.

2d, Sir WILLIAM ASTON, Knt.,—Dongan deceased,—Privy Seal, 3 Nov. 1660,—patent, Dublin, 19 Jan. 1661,—pleasure,—fee £300. The King writes that he appointed him in consideration of his singular honesty, ability, and integrity, his early and ready ap-

pearance for the King, and loyalty to his Majesty.—
12 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 29.

3d, THOMAS STOCKTON, of Kiddington, co. of Chester,—Ryves deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 23 Nov. 1660,—patent, 19 Jan. 1661,—pleasure,—fee, £300. Having suffered much in his person and fortune for his fidelity and allegiance to King Charles I.—12 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 35.

2d, OLIVER JONES, 3d Justice of the Common Pleas,—Aston deceased,—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.,—patent, 11 April 1672,—pleasure.—24 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 24.

2d, JOHN LYNDON, Sergeant at Law,—Jones deceased,—Privy Seal, 22 Dec. 1682,—patent, 20 Jan. 1683.—34 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 2.—Continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March 1685,—pleasure.—Harr. 1 James II. 3^a pars d. R. 5.

3d, Sir RICHARD REYNELL, Bart.,—Stockton deceased,—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.,—patent, 4 March 1685,—pleasure.—1 James II. 2^a pars d. R. 7.

3d, THOMAS NUGENT, King's Counsel,—Reynell removed,—Privy Seal, 22 March,—patent, Dublin 23 April, 1686,—pleasure.—2 James II. 3^a pars d. R. 14.

3d, Sir BRYAN O'NEILE, Bart.,—Nugent made Chief Justice, — Privy Seal, 16 Jan. — patent, 26 Jan. 1687,—pleasure.—2 James II. 2^a pars d. R. 34.

2d, JOHN LYNDON,—continued,—Privy Seal, 5

Oct.,—patent, Dublin, 20 Oct. 1690,—pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 13.

3d, Sir RICHARD STEPHENS, Knt.,—O'Neile removed,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov. 1690,—patent, 3 Dec. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 15.

3d, Sir HENRY ECHLIN, Bart., Baron of the Exchequer,—Stephens deceased,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 March,—patent, 18 March, 1692.—Pleasure.—4 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 20.

3d, THOMAS COOTE,—Echlin made a Baron of the Exchequer,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 22 March,—patent, 8 April, 1693.—Pleasure.—5 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 53.

2d, ROBERT TRACEY,—Lyndon deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 11 July,—patent, Dublin, 3 Oct. 1699.—Pleasure.—11 William III. 3^a pars f. R. 35.

2d, JAMES MACARTNEY,—Tracey made a Baron of the Exchequer in England, he surrendered 13 Nov. 1700.—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 2 May,—patent, 29 May, 1701.—Pleasure.—13 William III. 2^a pars d. R. 32.—Continued,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 21 May,—patent, 18 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 3^a pars d. R. 43.

3d, THOMAS COOTE,—continued,—Privy Seal, same date,—patent same date.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 10.

2d, RICHARD NUTLEY,—Macartney removed,—Privy Seal, 4 June,—patent, 28 July, 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 18.

2d, JAMES MACARTNEY,—Nutley removed,—Privy Seal, 30 Sept.—patent, Dublin, 14 Oct. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 23.

2d, JEFFREY GILBERT,—Macartney removed to the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov. 1714,—patent, 4 Feb. 1715.—Pleasure.—Idem, R. 52.

3d, WILLIAM CAULFIELD,—Coote removed,—Privy Seal, 20 May,—patent, 3 June, 1715.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 1^a pars f. R. 19.

2d, GODFREY BOATE, Prime Sergeant,—Gilbert made Chief Baron of the Exchequer,—Privy Seal, 26 May,—patent, 23 June, 1716.—Pleasure.—2 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 41.

2d, JOHN PARNELL,—Boate deceased,—Privy Seal, 19 May,—patent, 29 May, 1722.—Pleasure.—8 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 23.

WILLIAM CAULFIELD,—continued,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 1 Nov. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 26.

MICHAEL WARD,—Parnell deceased, 2 July, 1727,—Privy Seal, 30 Oct.—patent, 29 Nov. 1727.—Pleasure.—Idem, R. 45.

HENRY ROSE,—Caulfield resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 22 July,—patent, 5 August, 1734.—Pleasure.—8 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 28.

ARTHUR BLENERHASSET, Prime Sergeant,—Rose

deceased,—Privy Seal, 25 April,—patent, Dublin, 5 May, 1743.—Pleasure.—16 George II. 3^a pars d. R. 29.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, King's Counsel,—Blenerhasset deceased,—Privy Seal, 16 Jan.—patent, 25 Jan. 1758.—31 George II. 3^a pars f. R. 8.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Prime Sergeant,—Ward deceased,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 26 June,—patent, 6 July, 1759.—Pleasure.—33 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 6.—Warrant to the Auditor-General to place on the Civil Establishment a term fee of £10 for the elder, or Second Justice, in pursuance of his Majesty's letter, dated 29 March, 1760.—Civil Affairs Book, page 102, vol. ii.

1761. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,—former patent determined,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 19 Jan.—patent, 6 Feb. 1761.—Pleasure.—Inr. 7 Feb.—1 George III. 1^a pars m. 18. f. R. 1.

1761. WILLIAM SCOTT,—former patent determined,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 17 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 23 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 2, 3. d. R. 1.

1768. WILLIAM HENN,—patent to W. Scott revoked,—Privy Seal, 12 July,—patent, 1 August.—Pleasure.—Inr. 2 Sept. 1768.—8 George III. 2^a p. m. 43. d. R. 22.

1784. Sir SAMUEL BRADSTREET, Bart., Recorder of Dublin,—Privy Seal, 12 Dec. 1783,—patent, 13 Jan. 1784.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 15 Jan. He was

appointed fourth Justice in addition to the three Justices heretofore appointed.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 50. d. R. 77.

1787. JOHN BENNETT, — Christopher Robinson deceased,—Privy Seal, 1 May,—patent, 10 May.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 11 May, 1787.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 36, 37. f. R. 95.

1791. ROBERT BOYD,—Sir Samuel Bradstreet deceased,—Privy Seal, 10 June,—patent, 27 June.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 30 June, 1791.—31 George III. 3^a p. 41, 42. pag. R. 114.—Vacatur, 28 Feb. 1798.—Grant of £1,600 per annum for life, without deduction for poundage or pells, St. James's, 23 Nov., Dublin, 17 Dec. 1798.—Inr. 3 Jan. 1799.—39 George III. 1^a p. 55. pag. R. 162, and 41. 2^a p. 16. pag. R. 175.

1791. JOSEPH HEWITT, Second Sergeant at Law, —Letters Patent to William Henn, surrendered,—Privy Seal 6 July,—patent, 27 July.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 27 July, 1791.—A pension of £1,200 per annum was granted to William Henn, upon surrendering the above office; the pension to him and his assigns for the term of his natural life.—Privy Seal, 22 July,—patent, 4 August.—Life.—Inr. 5 August, 1791.—31 George III. 4^a p. 43, 45. pag. R. 115.

1792. WILLIAM DOWNES,—John Bennett deceased,—Privy Seal, 14 Feb.—patent, 12 March.—Good behaviour.—32 George III. 2^a p. 40. pag. R. 117.

1794. TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, — Joseph Hewitt deceased,—Privy Seal, 27 May,—patent, 20 June.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 21 June, 1794.—34 George III. 5^a p. 55. pag. R. 128.

1798. ROBERT DAY,—Letters Patent to Robert Boyd, surrendered,—Privy Seal, 12 Feb.—patent, 28 Feb.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 28 Feb. 1798.—38 George III. 3^a p. 60. pag. R. 158.

1802. CHARLES OSBORNE,—Tankerville Chamberlain deceased,—Privy Seal, 5 July,—patent, 20 July.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 26 July, 1802.—42 George III. 4^a p. 188. pag. R. 171.—King's Letter, 44. 1^a p. 134. pag. R. 192.

1803. ST. GEORGE DALY, late Baron of the Exchequer,—Right Hon. W. Downes promoted to be Chief Justice,—Privy Seal, 22 Oct.,—patent, 3 Nov.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 8 Nov.—44 George III. 2^a p. 49. pag. R. 193.—King's Letter, 44. 1^a p. 233. pag. R. 192.

1817. EDWARD MAYNE,—Charles Osborne deceased,—Prince Regent's Letter, Carlton House, 10 Oct.,—patent, 24 Oct.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 28 Oct.—Annuity of £2,600 for life, to commence from the 1st December, 1818, the day on which he resigned his office of Justice of the King's Bench,—(P. R. L. Carlton House, 18 Nov.,)—to be charged on the consolidated fund, in the manner directed by the Acts of the fortieth and fifty-fourth of the King, enabling his Majesty to grant annuities to Judges and

certain other law officers, on retiring from office.—
Inr. 15 Jan. 1819.

1818. RICHARD JEBB, Second Sergeant at Law,—
Letters patent to Robert Day surrendered,—P. R. L.,
Carlton House, 12 Nov. 1818,—patent, 1 Dec.—
Good behaviour.—Inr. same day.—59 George III.—
Annuity for life of £2,600 to the Hon. Justice Day
on retiring.—K. L., 18 Nov.—(King's Letter Book,
Irish Department, office, Westminster.)

1820. CHARLES BURTON,—Edward Mayne resigned,
King's Letter, 21 Nov.—patent 2 Dec.—1 George
IV.—K. L. B. as above.

1822. T. B. VANDELEUR, third Sergeant,—St.
George Daly resigned.—King's Letter, 20 Febr.—
patent 4 March.—Annuity for life of £2,600 to the
Hon. St. George Daly on retiring, 6 March.—K. L. B.
as above.

1834. Right Hon. PHILIP CECIL CRAMPTON, Sol.-
Gen.—R. Jebb deceased,—patent 21 Oct.—5 Will.
IV.

1835. Right Hon. LOUIS PERRIN, At.-Gen.—
T. B. Vandeleur deceased,—patent, 31 August.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—CHIEF JUSTICES.

RICHARD DE EXON, or EXETER.—He had a liberate
of £80 arrears due to him as late Chief Justice from

the late treasurers, Alexander de Wyndesore and Master Walter de Istebay, 25 Oct. 1326.—R. Cl. 20. Edw. II. f. R. 4.

HENRY DE HAMBURY,—Exeter revoked,—patent, 1326.—July 23, his allowance was ordered to him as long as he should continue in the office, and 20 Jan. following, a writ issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to pay his usual fee.—Idem, R. 6.

ROBERT LE POER,—patent, 1334.—Fee, £40.—B. T. 8 Edw. III., f. No. 1.

SIMON FITZ RICHARD, Second Justice, vice Poer,—patent, 13 Oct. 1334.—Idem, No. 42.

JOHN GERNOUN,—patent, 13 April 1343.—17 Edw. III., f. No. 2.

THOMAS DE DENT,—patent, 1353.—B. T. 29, 30 Edw. III. f. No. 21.

Same, a new appointment,—patent, 12 Oct. 1356. (30.)—Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. R. 7.

Sir ROBERT PRESTON,—patent, Westminster, 14 Oct. 1358.—Pleasure.—His commission was read before the Lord Justice Almaric, at Tristeldermot, 15 Dec.—B. T. 32 Edw. III. f. No. 56.

HENRY MITCHELL,—Preston revoked,—patent, 3 April 1378.—Sir Robert Preston was removed upon his petition, by writ, dated at Tristeldermot, 27 March, until the King or Privy Council of Ireland should direct the contrary; and 3 April, he was ordered to deliver, by the usual indenture between them, to the

said Mitchell, all the records in his custody relating to this court.—R. Cl. 1 Rich. II. f. R. 3, 5, 8.

STEPHEN BRAY,—patent, 8 March, 1381; June 10, 1382, he had a liberate for a year and a quarter's fee, due from said 8 March to 8 June.—Rot. Cl. 4. Ric. II. f. R. 6.

EDMUND DEL CLAY,—patent, Westminster, 27 Febr. 1384 (7.)—16 Oct. 1385; he as Chief Justice and Richard Gyffard, were appointed itinerant Justices in the counties of Kildare, Cathirlagh, and Wexford, and Commissioners of oyer and terminer.—9 Ric. II. f. R. 3, 14.

JOHN FITZ ADAM,—patent, 1414.—B. T. 2 Hen. V. No. 58.

WILLIAM TYNBEGH,—patent, Swords, 20 July, 1419,—Behaviour,—and confirmed by Henry VI. by patent at Westminster, 14 May, 1423.—B. T. 1 Hen. VI. 2^a pars f. No. 1.

JOHN BLAKENEY,—patent, Donore, 16 June, 1425.—Sworn same day.—B. T. 3 Hen. VI. f. No. 75.; also 5 f. No. 4.; also R. Cl. 5 f. R. 5.

Sir JAMES ALLEYNE, Knt.,—patent, 23 Nov. 1428, (7.)—Sworn 28 Nov. and discharged 27 April, 1430. 14 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

JOHN BLAKENEY,—patent, 13 May, 1430.—Sworn same day.—Idem.

ROBERT DOWDALL,—patent, 1446, (24 Hen. VI.)—39 Eliz. 1^a pars d. R. 23.

NICHOLAS BARNEWALL,—patent, Westminster, 1

August, 1461.—Life.—By writ of Privy Seal, and authority of Parliament.—Sworn 14 April, 1462.—1 Edw. IV. f. R. 8.

PHILIP BERMINGHAM,—patent, 25 June, 1464.—4 Edw. IV.

THOMAS BOWRYNG,—patent, 3 Oct. 1496.—12 Hen. VII. d. R. 1.

RICHARD DELAHYDE,—vice Robert Dowdall,—patent, 22 August, 1532, (24.)—Pleasure.—Fee, £40 Irish.—His fee of £40 Irish to be thus paid; viz. £20 out of the fee farm of the City of Dublin, and £20 out of the issues and revenues of the Counties of Dublin, Meath, and Louth, and as Robert Dowdall had held it, which office the said Dowdall lately held by the King's grant.—24, 25 Hen. VIII. f. R. 6.

THOMAS LUTTRELL, of Luttrellstown, county of Dublin,—Delahyde revoked,—patent, 17 Oct. 1534.—Life.—26 Hen. VIII. f. R. 5.

Sir THOMAS LUTTRELL, Knt.,—continued,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Behaviour.—Fee, £45 English.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars d. R. 11.—Continued,—patent, Dublin, 16 Nov. 1553,—Behaviour.—By commission dated at Westminster, 3 Oct. 1553, the Lord Chancellor Cusake was authorized and commanded to take his surrender of King Edward's patent, and to make out a new patent to him during behaviour, with an increase of his fee of £45.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 5, 7.

JOHN BATHE, Sergeant at Law,—Luttrell deceased,

—patent, Fernham Castle, 7 July, 1554.—Behaviour.
—He was appointed for his fidelity, industry, and
circumspection, and for that he was well skilled in
the laws of England.—2 Mary, f. R. 1.

ROBERT DILLON, of Newton, near Trim,—Bathe removed,—patent, 3 Sept. 1559.—Pleasure.—1 Eliz.
fac. R. 15.

ROBERT DILLON,—a new appointment,—Privy Seal,
Hampton Court, 5 Oct. 1562,—patent, Dublin, 19
Nov. 1562.—Pleasure.—Fee, £67 10s. Irish.—5
Eliz. fac. R. 1.

NICHOLAS NUGENT,—vice Dillon.—Pleasure.

ROBERT DILLON, of Riverston, co. Westmeath, second
Justice,—Nugent resigned,—Privy Seal, Greenwich,
28 June,—patent, 14 July, 1581.—Life and
Behaviour.—Fiant, 23 Eliz.

SIR WILLIAM WESTON, Knt.,—Dillon surrendered,
5 Oct.—(35. 1^a p. f. R. 11.)—Privy Seal, St. James's,
10 April,—patent, 10 Oct. 1593.—Pleasure.—With
the usual fees, and 100 marks per annum, for ten
years, from 1 April last, out of the fine of the Dean
of St. Patrick's.—35 Eliz. 2^a pars f. R. 15.

SIR ROBERT DILLON, Knt., Privy Councillor, re-
stored,—Weston deceased.—Privy Seal, Greenwich,
4 Feb.—patent, 15 March, 1594.—Pleasure.—36
Eliz. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

SIR NICHOLAS WALSHE, Knt., Second Justice of
the Queen's Bench,—Dillon deceased, 27 July 1597,
—Privy Seal, 22 Oct.—patent, 15 Nov. 1597.—Plea-

sure.—39 Eliz. 2^a pars f. R. 18.—Continued,—Privy Seal, Holyrood House, 28 March,—patent, 20 April, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 5.

Sir DOMINICK SAARSFIELD, Knt., (afterwards Viscount Kilmallock,) Second Justice of the King's Bench, —in reversion after Walshe,—Privy Seal, 21 June, —patent, Dublin, 28 Nov. 1610.—Pleasure.—The King having received so good testimony from the Lord Deputy Chichester, and other his officers and servants in Ireland, of the sufficiency and painful endeavours in his service, of Sir Dominick Saarsfield, Knt., and of his conformity in religion, and sincere affection in the cause of his Majesty's government there, as he could not but take notice of it, and for his further encouragement afford him some extraordinary mark of his favour, by yielding to the motion which had been made in his behalf, that he might succeed Sir Nicholas Walshe as soon as his post of Chief Justice should become void.—8 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 13.

Sir DOMINICK SAARSFIELD, Knt.,—Walshe deceased,—Privy Seal, Newmarket, 28 Nov. 1615.—patent, Jan. 1616.—Pleasure.—13 James I. 3^a pars f. R. 37.—Continued,—patent, 13 April, 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. f. R. 31.

Sir GERARD LOWTHER, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law in England,—Saarsfield deprived by sentence in the Court of Star Chamber in England,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 13 March,—patent, 24 April, 1634.—10

Charles I. 1^a pars d. R. 18.—The King, in his letter under the Privy Signet, directed that Sir Gerard should be sworn a Privy Councillor as his predecessors had been.—The King thus writes in 1643: Whereas we have special occasion to use your advice in matters which very much import our Kingdom of Ireland, our will and command is, that upon receipt of these our letters you prepare yourself to repair to attend our further pleasure here, at such time as you shall receive directions from our Justices there to that purpose, and thereof you are not to fail, as you tender the good of our service, and the restoring of that poor kingdom to some degree of happiness. Given at our Court at Oxford, 17 day of October, 1643. To our trusty and right well-beloved Sir Gerard Lowther, Knt., Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; his license of absence was dated 24 Feb. 1644.—19 Charles I. fac. R. 13.

Sir GERARD LOWTHER, Knt.,—continued by Richard Cromwell the Protector,—patent, Westminster, 7 Oct. 1658.—Behaviour.—6^a pars fac. R. 15.

JAMES DONELLAN,—Lowther deceased, 3 April, 1660, and buried at St. Michan's.—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 30 Nov. 1660,—patent, Dublin, 19 Jan. 1661.—Pleasure.—12 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 5.

Sir EDWARD SMITH, Knt.,—Donellan deceased,—Privy Seal, 13 June,—patent, 27 June, 1665.—Pleasure.—Harr.—17 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 36.

Sir ROBERT BOOTH, Knt., one of the Justices,—Smith resigned,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 30 Jan.—patent, 17 March, 1669,—Pleasure.—Upon the relinquishment of Sir Edward Smith, to whom the King upon his humble suit had granted leave to retire from this employment, the King appointed Sir Robert Booth, and directed him to be sworn of the Privy Council.—21 Charles II. 4^a pars f. R. 24.

JOHN KEATING,—Booth made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 25 April,—patent, 3 May, 1679.—Pleasure.—Harr.—31 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 22.—Continued,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 6.

RICHARD PYNE,—Keating removed,—Privy Seal, 5 Jan.—patent, 22 Jan. 1691.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars. d. R. 20.

Sir JOHN HELY, Knt., Chief Baron,—Pyne made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 10 May,—patent, 7 June, 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

Sir RICHARD COX, Knt., Second Justice,—Hely deceased, he died at Ennis, on circuit, 7 April, 1701, and was buried there.—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 4 May,—patent, 16 May, 1701.—Pleasure.—13 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 19.—Continued,—Privy Seal, 21 May,—patent, 18 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne 2^a pars d. R. 6.

ROBERT DOYNE, Chief Baron,—Cox made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 27 Dec. 1703,—patent, 1 Feb. 1704.—Pleasure.—2 Anne, 3^a pars f. R. 32.

JOHN FOSTER, Recorder of Dublin,—Doyne revoked,—Privy Seal, 30 Sept.—patent, 14 Oct. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 42.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, Bart.,—Foster deceased, 2 July, 1720, and buried 5, at St. Mary's.—Privy Seal, 13 Oct.—patent, 5 Dec. 1720.—Pleasure.—7 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 48.

THOMAS WYNDHAM,—Levinge deceased,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 22 Oct.—patent, Dublin, 9 Nov. 1724.—Pleasure.—11 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 27.

WILLIAM WHITSHED,—Wyndham made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 23 Jan.—patent, 10 Feb. 1726.—Pleasure.—12 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 15.

JAMES REYNOLDS,—Whitshed deceased, 26 Aug. 1727, æt. 51,—Privy Seal, 3 Nov.—patent, 24 Nov. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 45.

HENRY SINGLETON, Prime Sergeant,—Reynolds appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in England,—Privy Seal, 11 May,—patent, 30 May, 1740.—Pleasure.—13 George II. 3^a pars d. R. 38.

SIR WILLIAM YORKE, Bart., Second Justice,—Singleton resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 4 Sept. 1753,—patent, 19 Feb. 1754.—Pleasure.—27 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 8.

1761. Sir WILLIAM YORKE,—former patent revoked,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 19 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 23 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. 23. f. R. 1.

1761. RICHARD ASTON,—Sir William Yorke resigned,—Privy Seal, 5, and patent, 21 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 22 May, 1761.—1 George III. 3^a p. m. 14. d. R. 3.

1765. RICHARD CLAYTON,—Richard Aston resigned,—Privy Seal, 21 Feb.—patent, 19 March, and Inr. same day.—Pleasure.—5 George III. 1^a p. m. 16. d. R. 13.

1770. MARCUS PATTERSON,—Richard Clayton resigned,—Privy Seal, 18 June,—patent, 4 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 6 July, 1770.—10 George III. 2^a p. m. 8. d. R. 26.

1787. HUGH CARLETON,—Patterson deceased,—Privy Seal, 30 April,—patent, 9 May.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 11 May, 1787.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 27, 29. f. R. 95.—Pension of £2000 per annum on his surrender, 20 Dec. 1800.—King's Letter, 41. 2^a p. 152. pag. R. 175.

1800. JOHN TOLER, (afterwards Lord Norbury,) Attorney-General,—Hugh Viscount Carleton surrendered,—Privy Seal, 22 Oct.—patent, 20 Dec. and Inr. same day.—Good behaviour.—41 George III. 2^a p. 1 pag. R. 169.

1827. Right Hon. LORD PLUNKET,—Lord Norbury resigned,—patent 18 June.—8 Geo. IV.

1830. Right Hon. JOHN DOGHERTY, Solicitor-General,—Lord Plunket, Chancellor,—patent, 23 Dec.—1 William IV.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JUSTICES.

ROBERT BAGOT,—Fee 40 marks.—Having represented that the King was indebted to him in divers sums of money from the time he was appointed one of the Justices of this Court, and his arrears being stated as amounting to £13 13s 4d., they were ordered to be paid to him, 23 Feb. 1326.—19 Edw. II. d. R. 7.

2d, SIMON FITZ RICHARD.—His fee of 40 marks was paid to 12 Oct. 1334, being made Chief Justice the day following.—B. T. 8. Edw. III. f. No. 42.

RICHARD BROWN,—patent 1334.—Idem No. 54.

2d, ROBERT DE PRESTON,—patent, 17 October, 1342.—16 Edw. III. f. R. 3.

2d, NICHOLAS DE SYNTERBY, patent, London, 7 Nov. 1346.—B. T. 20. Edw. III. f. No. 69, and 30. f. No 42.

2d. BARTHOLOMEW DARDYS,—patent, 1358.—Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. f. R. 1.

WILLIAM BALDEWYNE,—patent, 4 Sept. 1439 (18.)—And having executed this office to 4 Sept. 1440, without any fee or wages, he had a grant of 40 marks in recompense thereof. Dated at Drogheda, 20 Nov. 1440.—R. Cl. 19 Hen. VI. f. R. 1. He appears to have been one of the Justices in 1436.—B.T. 15 Hen. VI. d. No. 21.

2d, BARNEBY BARNEWALL,—patent, Westminster, 20 May, 1461,—life,—with 40 marks yearly fee, and 20*d.* daily wages, out of the manor of Cromlyn, and cokets of wool, hides, skins, lead and other merchandizes, payable in the ports of Dublin and Drogheda.—1 Edw. IV. f. R. 7.

2d, GERALD AYLMER,—patent, 19 Dec. 1528.—Pleasure.—To receive the ancient fees out of the manor of Eskyr, and being thus appointed by Sir William Skeffington, Lord Deputy to Henry Duke of Richmond and Somerset, L. L., to hold during their will and pleasure, he was afterwards appointed by the King.—Patent, 23 August 1532,—as he lately held it.—24, 25 Hen. VIII. f. R. 5.

THOMAS CUSAKE,—Aylmer made Chief Baron,—patent, 24 May, 1535,—pleasure.—Fee, £20 of silver, English.—27 Hen. VIII. fac. R. 4.

WALTER KERDYFFE,—Cusake revoked,—patent, 12 August 1535,—pleasure,—fee £20 Irish.—27 Hen. VIII. R. 13.—Continued,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547,—pleasure.—Fee, 40 marks.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars d. R. 11.

RICHARD TALBOT, of Templeogue, co. Dublin,—Kerdyffe deceased,—patent,—1 March 1557.—Pleasure.—3 and 4 Philip and Mary f. R. 9.—Continued,—patent, 16 Dec. 1558,—pleasure.—1 Eliz. fac. R. 15.

RICHARD TALBOT,—a new appointment,—patent, 17 Oct. 1559,—pleasure.—1 Eliz. R. 15.

3d, JAMES DOWDALL,—patent, 1577,—pleasure,—such fees as any Justice had received.—19 Eliz.

2d, ROBERT DILLON, of Riverston, co. Westmeath,—Talbot deceased,—patent, 26 Nov. 1577,—pleasure.—Fiant, 20 Eliz.

WILLIAM BATHE,—as Dillon lately held it,—patent, 18 August, 1581,—pleasure.—Fiant, 23 Eliz.

3d, THOMAS DILLON, Chief Justice of Connaught,—vice Dowdall,—patent, 16 Feb. 1592,—pleasure.—Fiant, 34 Eliz.

2d, PATRICK FITZGERALD,—patent, 19 Jan. 1600.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 42 Eliz.

2d, PETER PALMER,—Bathe deceased, 13 Oct. 1599, (41.)—Patent, 7 April, 1600,—pleasure.—To hold from the day of the said Bathe's death, no notice being taken of Fitzgerald's appointment.—42 Eliz. R. 24.

GEORGE ROBINSON:—he was appointed by patent dated 30 Sept. 1602 to supply the office of a Justice of this court in the absence of the two Justices thereof for the continuance of the term, vide the Commission. 44 Eliz.

2d, PETER PALMER,—continued,—Privy Seal, Holbrood House, 28 March,—patent, Dublin, 20 April, 1603,—pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 37.

3d, JOHN ADY,—patent, 13 Dec. 1604,—pleasure.—Fiant, 2 James I.

Sir CHARLES CALTHORPE, Attorney-General,—vice

Ady,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 19 April,—patent, 29 May, 1606.—4 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 2. The King in this Privy Seal, thus writes: “We find it needful for our service to advance our Attorney in that Kingdom to the place of a Judge in our Bench of Common Pleas there, and in his place of Attorney we have made choice of Sir John Davys, Knt., now our Solicitor, to succeed and be our Attorney, and to take into the room of our Solicitor, which by his remove shall be void, a Counsellor-at-Law, practising in the Kingdom, and recommended; therefore we will and command you to signify this our pleasure to them, and give order for such writs or Letters Patent as shall be necessary for each of them to have, to authorize him in the place appointed to him by these our letters, with all such fees, profits, and commodities as any others having had the said offices formerly had and enjoyed; and these our Letters shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf.”—Idem.

GERALD LOWTHER,—an additional Judge,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 24 August,—patent, 12 Oct. 1610,—pleasure.—£100 English additional fee.—The King, understanding that there did want assistance in the Court of Common Pleas, in regard of the infirmity of some of the Judges, was pleased, for the better expedition of his service in that Court, and of justice to his subjects, to be at the charge of one Justice more

till some place did fall, and made choice of Gerald Lowther, an ancient Counsellor, and by the advice of the Chancellor of England, and some of the Judges thought meet for it: wherefore by the said Privy Seal the King directed that on his coming over he should be admitted as one of the Justices, and a patent pass to him, with all such fees as any Justice of the Common Pleas had or ought to have, the same to continue until some place of a Judge now full should fall, and then this extraordinary charge to cease; he to have also the allowance of £100 English a-year, over and above the usual fees for his better enablement in his Majesty's service.—8 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 5.

3d, JOHN PHILLPOTT,—Palmer deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 30 Jan.—patent, 10 Feb. 1621,—pleasure.—18 James I. 3^a pars d. R. 8.—Continued,—patent, 16 April 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 54.

SAMUEL MAIART,—Lowther deceased, 14 Oct. 1624, and buried in Christ Church,—Privy Seal, Oakeing, 21 July, 1625,—patent, 19 Jan. 1626.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. 2^a pars f. R. 54.

3d, JAMES DONELLAN,—Phillpott deceased,—Privy Seal, Lyndhurst, 17 August,—patent, 6 Nov. 1637.—He had a license to hold with this place the office of Chief Justice of Connaught, by letters from Westminster, 10 Jan. 1638.—13 Charles I. (Rot. Cl. 12, 13 f. R. 70,) and again inrolled, dorso R. 6.

WILLIAM HILTON, Baron of the Exchequer,—Donnellan removed,—patent, 19 Nov. 1644.—To hold during the pleasure of the Earl of Ormond L. L.—Mr. Hilton was buried at St. Werburgh's, 19 August, 1651.—20 Charles I. fac. R. 20.

3d, JAMES DONELLAN,—*Quamdiu se bene gesserit*. His Commission runs thus, "Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: know ye, that we have constituted our trusty and well beloved James Donellan, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common Bench in our dominion of Ireland, to hold so long as he shall well demean himself, with the wages and fees anciently due and accustomed. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 13 day of July, 1655. By the Lord Protector." BOLLES.

2d, Sir JEROME ALEXANDER, Knt.,—Maiart deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 30 Nov. 1660,—patent, Dublin, 19 Jan. 1661,—pleasure.—Fee, £300.—12 Charles II. 2^a pars f. R. 27.

3d, Sir ROBERT BOOTH, Knt.,—Donellan made Chief Justice,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 1 Dec. 1660,—patent, 29 Jan. 1661,—pleasure.—12 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 17.

3d, ROBERT JOHNSON, of the Inner Temple,—Booth made Chief Justice,—Privy Seal, 31 Jan.—patent, 17 March, 1669,—pleasure.—21 Charles II. 4^a

pars d. R. 25.—Said Robert Johnson to be Second Justice.—Alexander deceased, 25 June, 1670.—Privy Seal, 17 Oct.—patent, 4 November, 1670.—Pleasure.—22 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 33.

3d, OLIVER JONES, of Athlone, Chief Justice of Connaught,—Johnson Second Justice,—Privy Seal, Whitehall 18 Oct.,—patent, Dublin, 5 Nov. 1670.—Pleasure.—22 Charles II. R. 25.

3d, ADAM CUSAKE, Chief Justice of Connaught,—Jones made Second Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 10 Feb.—patent, 12 April, 1672.—Pleasure.—24 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 25.

2d, Sir RICHARD REYNELL, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law,—Johnson revoked,—Privy Seal, 9 May,—patent, 26 May, 1674.—Pleasure.—26 Charles II. 3^a pars d. R. 14.—Harr.—Grant to Henry Hene to be one of the Justices of the Common Pleas to save discontinuances,—patent, 17 Nov. 1676.—Harr.

3d, ARTHUR TURNER, — Cusake deceased, and buried 30 Dec. 1681, at St. Audeon's,—Privy Seal, 14 Jan.,—patent, 4 Feb. 1682.—Pleasure.—34. Charles II. 3^a pars d. R. 14.

3d, SAMUEL GORGES, King's Counsel,—Turner deceased,—Privy Seal, Winchester, 22 Sept.—patent, 13 Oct. 1684.—Pleasure.—36 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 48.

3d, SAMUEL GORGES,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 February,—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 1^a pars d. R. 28.

2d, ROBERT JOHNSON,—Reynell made a Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 3^a pars f. R. 3.

DENIS DALY,—Johnson removed,—Privy Seal, 22 March,—patent, 24 April 1686.—Pleasure.—2 James II. 3^a pars d. R. 15.

PETER MARTIN,—Gorges deceased,—Privy Seal, 9 March,—patent, 12 April, 1687.—Pleasure.—3 James II. 1^a pars f. R. 18.

2d, Sir RICHARD COX, Bart.—Daly removed,—patent, 2 Sept., 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 18.

JOHN JEFFRYSON, Sergeant-at-Law,—Martin removed,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov.—patent, 6 Dec. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 2.

JOHN SMITH,—Jeffryson deceased, October, 1700, and buried at St. Peter's, 28.—Privy Seal, Kensington, 24 Dec. 1700,—patent, 20 Feb. 1701.—Pleasure.—13 William III. 2^a pars d. R. 1.

Sir GILBERT DOLBEN, Bart.,—Cox made Chief Justice,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 13 May,—patent, 24 June, 1701.—Pleasure.—13 William III. R. 14.—Continued,—Privy Seal, 21 May,—patent, 14 Nov. 1702,—pleasure.—1 Anne, 3^a pars f. R. 17.

ANTHONY UPTON,—Smith removed,—patent, May, 1702.—1 Anne.

JAMES MACARTNEY, Justice of the King's Bench,

—Upton removed,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov.—patent 7 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 Geo. I. 1^a pars f. R. 22. Mr. Upton cut his throat in the height of a fever at Gray's Inn, 11 June, 1718.

GEORGE GORE, Attorney-General,—Dolben resigned,—Privy Seal, 13 May,—patent, 19 May, 1720.—Pleasure.—6 Geo. I. 2^a pars d. R. 3.

FRANCIS BERNARD, Prime-Sergeant,—Macartney resigned,—Privy Seal, 12 May,—patent 20 June, 1726.—Pleasure.—12 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 22.—Mr. Macartney had an annuity of £600 a-year for life, by Privy Seal at St. James's, 25 May, and patent 25 June, 1726.—Idem, R. 26.

GEORGE GORE,—continued,—Privy Seal, Kensington 31 July,—patent, 1 Nov. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 27.

FRANCIS BERNARD,—continued,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 10 Nov. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. f. R. 36.

ROBERT DIXON, Second Sergeant,—Bernard deceased, 1 July, and buried 3, at St. Mary's, 1731,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court 19 August,—patent, 23 Dec. 1731.—Pleasure.—5 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 14.

ROBERT LINDSAY,—Dixon deceased,—Privy Seal, 8 Feb.—patent, 23 Feb. 1732.—Pleasure.—5 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 45.

WILLIAM YORKE,—Lindsay deceased,—Privy Seal, 10 Feb.—patent, 23 Feb. 1743.—Pleasure.—16 Geo. II. 3^a pars f. R. 7.

ROBERT FRENCH,—Gore resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 18 Sept.—patent, 4 Oct. 1745.—Pleasure.—19 Geo. II. 2^a pars d. R. 13.

ROBERT MARSHALL,—Yorke appointed Chief Justice, C. P.—patent, 20 Feb. 1754.—27 Geo. II.

1761. ROBERT MARSHALL,—former patent determined,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 21 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 23 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 4. d. R. 1.—Leave of absence granted, for recovery of his health, in England, for 6 months, from 16 Nov. 1764, without forfeiture, damage or prejudice to his patent, notwithstanding the statute of absentees,—Dublin, 16 Nov.—Inrolled 26.—5. 1^a p. m. 13. f. R. 13.

1761. ROBERT FRENCH,—former patent determined,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 23 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 10. d. R. 1.

1761. THOMAS TENNISON, Prime Sergeant,—French resigned.—Privy Seal, 6 Nov.—patent, 11 Dec.—Inr. 14 Dec.—2 George III. 2^a p. m. 4. f. R. 6.

1767. EDMUND MALONE,—Robert Marshall resigned,—Privy Seal, 19 Dec. 1766,—patent, 13 Jan. 1767.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 Jan.—7 George III. 1^a p. m. 10. d. R. 19.

1774. GODFREY LILL,—Malone deceased,—Privy Seal, 13 July,—patent, 15 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 16 Dec. 1774.—15 George III. 1^a p. m. 45, 46. f. R. 36.

1779. ROBERT HELLEN,—Tennison deceased,—Privy Seal, 7 April,—patent, 4 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 4 May, 1779.—19 George III. 2^a p. m. 11, 12. d. R. 56.

1784. THOMAS KELLY,—Lill deceased,—Privy Seal, 11 Dec. 1783,—patent, 9 Jan. 1784.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 15 Jan.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 42, 43. d. R. 77.—This alteration of the term, during good behaviour, instead of during pleasure, took place in consequence of the statute passed 21, 22 George III. c. 50, but no notice of the Act is taken in the patent.

1784. ALEXANDER CROOKSHANK,—Privy Seal, 18 Dec. 1783,—patent, 14 Jan.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 15 Jan. 1784.—This officer was an addition to the number heretofore appointed.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 45, 47. d. R. 77.

1793. TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,—Robert Hellen deceased,—Privy Seal, 20 Nov.—patent, 6 Dec.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 13 Dec.—34 George III. 1^a p. 122, 124. pag. R. 124.

1794. MATHIAS FINUCANE,—Chamberlain resigned,—Privy Seal, 27 May,—patent, 20 June.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 21 June.—34 George III. 5^a p. 58. pag. R. 128.

1800. LUKE FOX,—Crookshank resigned,—Privy Seal, 27 Feb.—Good Behaviour.—King's Letter, 40 Geo. III. 5^a p. 32. pag. R. 170.

1801. ROBERT JOHNSTON,—Kelly resigned,—Privy Seal, 16 May,—patent, 23 June.—Good Behaviour.

—Inr. 24 June, 1801.—41 Geo. III. p. 84. pag. R. 192.
—A pension of £2000 per annum for life was granted to Thomas Kelly and his assigns, the letters patent reciting that he had faithfully served in the office for 17 years,—Privy Seal, Queen's Palace, 2 May,—patent, 23 June.—Life.

1806. EDWARD MAYNE,—letters patent to Mathias Finucane surrendered,—Privy Seal, 23 Jan.—patent, 21 Feb.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 22 Feb.—46 George III. 2^a p. 95. pag. R. 99. Again 45, 3^a p. 14. pag. R. 200.—A pension of £2000 per annum for life was granted to Mathias Finucane, upon his resignation.

1806. WILLIAM FLETCHER,—Johnston resigned,—Privy Seal, 9 Sept.—patent, 21 Oct.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 22 Oct.—46 George III. 1^a p. 7. pag. R. 204.—Pension of £1200 per annum granted to Robert Johnston for life from the 29 Sept., the day of resigning his office.

1816. ARTHUR MOORE, First Sergeant at Law,—Fox resigned,—Prince Regent's Letter, Carlton House, 25 June,—patent, 23 July.—56 Geo. III.

1817. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, First Sergeant at Law,—Mayne appointed a Justice K. B.—P. R. L. 10 Oct.—patent, 25 Oct.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 28 Oct.—58 Geo. III.

1823. ROBERT TORRENS, Chairman of the Sessions at Kilmainham,—Fletcher deceased.—K. L. Carlton House, 20 June,—patent, 10 July,—4 George IV.—Irish Department Office, Westminster.

1839. Right Hon. NICHOLAS BALL, At.-Gen.—Arthur Moore resigned,—patent, 23 Feb.—2 Victoria.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—CHIEF BARONS.

HUGH DE BURGH,—patent, 1346.—B. T. 19, 20, 21 Edw. III. f. No. 44.

ROBERT DE HOLYWODE,—patent, 1374,—pleasure.—Rot. Cl. 48 Edw. III. d. R. 7.—In 1376, being styled late Chief Baron, by petition presented to the Chief Justice and others of the Privy Council assembled in Parliament at Dublin, on Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany last past, he set forth that the King, by writ to him from England, commanded him to come before the King and Council of England, at a certain day therein prefixed, to inform the King of the state and government of Ireland, on which account he went to England to the King and Council, and stayed there during Trinity and Michaelmas terms last; and therefore prayed, that his fee might be paid to him as had been done on the like occasions of absence to others; which, by warrant, dated 3 February, was directed to be paid to such time as another had been appointed Chief Baron in his place.—51 Edw. III. f. R. 2.

HENRY MITCHELL,—Holywode dismissed,—patent, 23 Nov. 1376.

STEPHEN BRAY,—Mitchell made Chief Justice of

the Common Pleas,—patent, April, 1378.—Rot. Cl. 1 Ric. II. d. R. 2, &c.

THOMAS BATHE,—patent, Trim, 8 March, 1381.—4 Ric. II. 1^a pars f. R. 15.

RICHARD REDE,—patent, 1399.—B. T. 1 Hen. IV. 1^a pars d. No. 107.

THOMAS BATHE, Archdeacon of Meath,—patent, 14 Oct. 1403.—B. T. 5 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 5.

WILLIAM DE TYNBERGH,—patent, 22 March, 1414.—Behaviour.—2 Hen. V. 1^a pars f. No. 15.

JAMES URIELL,—patent, 8 Dec. 1419,—Fee, 40 marks.—B. T. 7 Hen. V. f. No. 20.

JAMES CORNEWALSH,—patent, 24 April, 1420, (8 H. V.) and continued by Henry VI.—patent, 22 Jan. 1423, (1 H. VI.)—26 marks, usual fee.—R. Cl. 19 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

RICHARD SYDESGROVE or SSGRAVE,—patent, 12 August, 1423.—Life.—B. T. 1 Hen. VI. 2^a pars f. No. 62.—Another patent to the same, Trim, 2 March, 1425.—Pleasure.—B. T. 3 Hen. VI. f. No. 12.

JAMES CORNEWALSH or CORNEWALLEYS.—3 June, 1426, he had a grant of £10 in recompense of the great labours and expenses he had sustained in company of the Lord Justice Ormond, transacting divers affairs in Munster and Leinster, and 14 July, 1427, he had a warrant for the payment thereof.—Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. VI. f. R. 9.—And being obliged to attend at his own expense upon all parliaments and councils wheresoever held, he had an additional fee of £10 a

year by concórdatum, made at Trim, 9 Feb. 1440.—
R. Cl. 19 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN,—patent, 1446.—39 Eliz. 1^a
pars d. R. 23.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, was Chief Baron in 1496.—11
Hen. VII. f. R. 3.

Sir BARTHOLOMEW DILLON of Riverston,—patent,
1 Feb. 1513.—4 Hen. VIII.

PATRICK FINGLAS,—patent, no date on the Roll,
(Sept. 10, 1525, fiant, 17.)—Life.—Fee, £40 ar-
genti.—17 Hen. VIII. fac. Roll 6.

GERALD AYLMER,—Fynglas surrendered, 3 June,
1534, being made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
—patent, 25 June 1534, (26.)—Life.—In consider-
ation that the said Gerald Aylmer is at present in our
service in England, by our commandment, and for
that it is uncertain whether these our Letters Patent
will be made out and pass the Great Seal before the
feast of Easter, 1535, and for divers other causes and
considerations us hereunto moving, we do give and
grant to him £20 Irish, as our gift and reward to
him, to be received out of our Treasury without ac-
compt to be rendered for the same. Dated 25 June,
1534.—26 f.

JAMES BATHE, of Drumconragh,—Aylmer made
Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, August
1535.—Pleasure.—27 Hen. VIII.—Continued,—
Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Pleasure.
—Fee, £45 English.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars d. R. 11.—

Continued,—patent, 16 Nov. 1553.—Behaviour.—By commission, dated at Westminster, 3 Oct. 1553, the Lord Chancellor Cusake was authorized and commanded to take the Chief Baron Bathe's surrender of his patent, and to make out a new patent to him during behaviour, with an increase of his fee of £45 English.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 6, 7.—Same continued,—patent, 3 Sept. 1559.—Pleasure.—Fee £45 Irish.—1 Eliz. fac. R. 15.

JAMES BATHE,—a new appointment,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 5 Oct.—patent, Dublin, 18 Nov. 1562.—Pleasure.—Fee, £67 10s. Irish.—5 Eliz. fac. R. 1.

LUCAS DILLON, of Newton,—Bathe deceased,—Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 17 May,—patent, 4 June, 1570.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 12 Eliz.

SIR ROBERT NAPPER, of the Middle Temple, Knt.,—Dillon deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 10 April,—patent, 29 June, 1593.—Pleasure.—With 100 marks for ten years, part of the fine to be paid by the Bishop of Leighlin, as Dean of St. Patrick's, Port-corn, Rent-beeves, and as Sir James Bathe or Sir L. Dillon held it.—35 Eliz. 2^a pars f. R. 14.

SIR EDMUND PELHAM, Knt.,—Napper discharged,—Privy Seal, Greenwich, 6 July,—patent, 20 Sept. 1602.—Pleasure.—In this Privy Seal the Queen writes thus: For that we understand by reason of the long absence of Robert Napper, Knt., late Chief Baron of our Exchequer there, from his charge, our re-

venues are not so well preserved, nor the course of justice in our said Court of Exchequer so well observed as it ought to be ; and finding the said Napper willing to make longer abode here in this our realm, we have thought it necessary to supply that place with a person of such learning in our laws and other good parts as the weight thereof requireth, and therefore have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved Edmund Pelham, Knt., Sergeant at Law, to be our Chief Baron there, whom we require you, upon his landing there, and exhibiting these our letters to you, to admit into that place or office of Chief Baron of our Exchequer, &c. His fee to commence from 20 April, 1601, to be sworn of the Privy Council, and to be made a Commissioner for gaol deliveries, assizes, and other services of like nature, and be by you assisted and countenanced in any thing wherein he shall have cause to invoke your help for the reformation and amendment of any disorders crept into our said Court of Exchequer ; and moreover, our will and pleasure is, that you pay and allow unto the said Edward Pelham, as well for the transportation of himself, his servants, horses and utensils, as for post horses, diet, and other charges to the sea side, such reasonable sums of money as shall appear unto you to have been paid and allowed to other our Chief Barons in former times in such like cases. He produced these letters 12 Sept. 1602, and required the same to be enrolled.—44 Eliz. d. R. 12. and Fiant, 44.

Sir EDMUND PELHAM,—continued,—Privy Seal, Holyrood House, 28 March,—patent, 20 April, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 33.

Sir HUMPHREY WINCHE, Knt.—Pelham deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 8 Nov. 1606,—patent, 3 Jan. 1607.—Pleasure.—“We have heretofore signified to you, that we have made choice of a meet person to supply the room of our Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer there, void by the death of Sir Edmund Pelham, who is this bearer, Sir Humphrey Winche, Knt., Sergeant at Law; and now as soon as the settling of his estate here would give him leave, we have sent him thither to attend his charge, and our pleasure is, for his better encouragement, that he shall have all the entertainments which the said Pelham had of fees, diets, or other allowances whatsoever, in as ample a manner as the said Pelham, or any other Chief Baron have had the same, from the day of the death of the said Pelham, to be paid unto him in such manner as Pelham did use to receive the same. And further we are pleased, that he shall have towards the charge of his robes and expenses, and travel thither, the sum of £100 current money of England, to be paid him in money of that country rateably by way of concordatum out of such our treasure as shall grow either of our revenues there, or of monies sent from hence, &c. And further our pleasure is, that the said Humphrey Winche shall be of our Privy Council there, and so we require you to give him the oath accustomed,

and admit him as one of them."—4 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 31.

Sir JOHN DENHAM, Knt., Sergeant at Law,—Winche made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 5 June,—patent, 4 July, 1609.—Pleasure.—7 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 35.

Sir WILLIAM METHWOLD, Bart., Sergeant at Law,—Denham made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 28 Feb.—patent, 28 April, 1611.—Usual fees from 9 Nov. last.—Pleasure.—9 James I. 2^a pars f. R. 46.

Sir JOHN BLENNERHASSET, Knt., —Methwold deceased, 1 March, 1620, and buried in Christ Church,—Privy Seal, 12 March,—patent, 27 April, 1620.—Pleasure. The King having received good testimony of his learning in the laws and judgment in the affairs of Ireland, constituted him Chief Baron. In his patent a proviso was inserted, that a pension of £250 sterling per annum, which he then held, should immediately upon his entering into this office cease and determine.—18 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 17.

Sir RICHARD BOLTON, Knt., Attorney-General of the Court of Wards, and to hold both offices,—Blennerhasset deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 13 April,—patent, 29 June, 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 38.

Sir EDWARD BOLTON, Knt., Solicitor-General,—his father made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 7 Oct. 1639,—patent, 5 May, 1640.—Pleasure.—16 Charles I. 1^a pars d. R. 10.

MILES CORBET, —under the usurpation,—patent, 1655.—Continued by Richard Cromwell,—patent, Westminster, 7 Oct. 1658.—Behaviour.—Interregnum, 8^a pars f. R. 37.

JOHN BYSSE,—Bolton deceased,—patent, Westminster, 9 July, 1666.—Pleasure.—18 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 20.

HENRY HENE, one of the Barons,—Bysse deceased,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 20 Feb.—patent, 10 March, 1679.—31 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 27.—Continued by James II.—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 3^a pars f. R. 2.

SIR STEPHEN RICE, Knt., one of the Barons,—Hene removed,—Privy Seal, 9 March,—patent, 11 April, 1687.—Pleasure.—3 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 18.

JOHN HELY,—Rice removed,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov.—patent, 5 Dec. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 14.

ROBERT DOYNE,—Hely made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 10 May,—patent, 7 June, 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 1.—Continued by Queen Anne,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 21 May,—patent, 25 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 12.

NEHEMIAH DONNELLAN, one of the Barons,—Doyme made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 27 Dec. 1703,—patent, 1 Feb. 1704.—Pleasure.—2 Anne, 3^a pars f. R. 30.

RICHARD FREEMAN,—Donnellan deceased,—Privy

Seal, Kensington, 25 June,—patent, 3 August, 1706.
—Pleasure.—5 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 60.

ROBERT ROCHFORD, Attorney-General,—Freeman made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 12 June,—patent, 30 June, 1707.—Pleasure.—6 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 45.

JOSEPH DEANE,—Rochford removed,—Privy Seal, 30 Sept.—patent, 14 Oct. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 Geo. I. 1^a pars f. R. 14.

GEFFREY GILBERT, Justice of the King's Bench,—Deane deceased,—Privy Seal, 16 June,—patent, 5 July, 1715.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 25.

BERNARD HALE,—Gilbert made a Baron of the Exchequer in England, 9 June,—Privy Seal, 25 May,—patent, 28 June, 1722.—Pleasure.—8 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 27.

THOMAS DALTON,—vice Hale,—Privy Seal, 2 Sept.—patent, 17 Sept. 1725.—Pleasure.—12 George I. 1^a pars f. R. 8.—Continued by George II.—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 17 August, 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 1^a pars R. 25.

THOMAS MARLAY, Attorney-General,—Dalton deceased, 25 June, 1730,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 29 Sept.—patent, 21 Oct. 1730.—Pleasure.—4 George II. 3^a pars d. R. 31.

JOHN BOWES, Attorney-General,—Marlay made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 21 Dec. 1741,—patent, 15 Jan. 1742.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 3.

EDWARD WILLES, Sergeant at Law in England,—Bowes made Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 11 March,—patent, 29 March, 1757.—Pleasure.—30 George II. 4^a pars f. R. 9.

1761. EDWARD WILLES,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 19 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 Feb.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 7. d. R. 1.—Pension of £1000 per annum for life to him and his assigns, granted in 1766.

1766. ANTHONY FOSTER,—Willes resigned*,—Privy Seal, 5 Sept.—patent, 19 Sept.—Pleasure.—Inr. 20 Sept.—6 George III. 3^a p. m. 16. d. R. 17.

1777. JAMES DENNIS, (afterwards created Baron Tracton,)—Foster resigned,—Privy Seal, 3 July,—patent, 23 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 July.—17 Geo. III. 4^a p. m. 19, 20. d. R. 50.

1782. WALTER HUSSEY BURGH,—James, Baron Tracton deceased,—Privy Seal, 2 July,—patent, 11 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 11 July.—22 George III. 4^a p. m. 16. 18. f. R. 70.

1783. BARRY YELVERTON, (afterwards created Viscount Avonmore,)—Walter Hussey Burgh deceased,—Privy Seal, 29 Nov.—patent, 30 Dec. 1783.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 3 Jan. 1784.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 26, 27. d. R. 77.

* Appointed Solicitor General in England, and in 1768, a Justice K. B. in the room of Just. Hewitt made Chancellor of Ireland.

1805. STANDISH O'GRADY, (afterwards created Viscount Guillamore,)—Viscount Avonmore deceased,—Privy Seal, 5 Oct.—patent, 14 Oct.—Good behaviour.—Inr. 15 Oct.—45 George III. 2^a p. 44. pag. R. 199.

1831. Right Hon. HENRY JOY, Attorney-General,—Standish O'Grady resigned,—patent, 6 Jan.—1 William IV.

1838. Right Hon. STEPHEN WOULFE, Attorney-General,—Joy deceased,—patent, 20 July.—2 Victoria.

BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

HUGH DE BURGH, 3d Baron,—patent, 1335.—Pleasure.—9 Edward III. f. R. 5.

2d, JOHN DE CARLETON,—patent, 1 Feb. 1336, (10.)—11 Edward III. 2^a pars f. R. 1.

ROBERT POER, one of the Barons,—having by petition set forth that he had performed divers services by direction of the Lord Justice and Council, he had a liberate for 100*s.* in recompense thereof, dated at Trim, February, 1342.—16 and 17 Edward III. f. R. 1. Also, 8 May, 1344, he had a liberate of £15 12*s.* as well for his service to the late King, as to the present, for a long time, as well in his office of Baron of the Exchequer, as in going to several places in the county of Meath, to state the accompts of the green wax pro-

cess (ad purificandum ibidem denarios viridæ ceræ nostræ).—Idem, R. 4.

NICHOLAS DE SYNTERBY,—patent, 1343.—17 Edward III. f. R. 4.

THOMAS DE DOUGHES,—patent, 1356.—B. T. 29, 30 Edward III. f. No. 47.

JOHN BRETTAN, Chief Remembrancer,—patent, 2 Oct. 1369, (43.)—without any fee expressed in his patent, and having adjourned and continued the pleas depending in this Court, at great pains, in divers places, as far as the town of Cathirlagh, where the Exchequer was, as well in the time of war when other Barons dared not to go there, as in time of peace when they were otherwise employed in the King's service; and also, that in the office of Remembrancer having served for a long time at his own immense charge, (except his fee of 100*s.*.) without any reward from the crown, in which service he sustained many losses and damages at the last burning of Cathirlagh, by the Irish of Leinster, having his house and divers goods burned and spoiled, to his manifest impoverishment, he had a grant of 100*s.* in consideration thereof, dated at Naas, 24 and 26 Feb. 1376 (50.)—51 Edward III. f. R. 2. and B. T. No. 16.

2d, WILLIAM DE KARLELL,—11 Feb. 1371, a writ was directed to him as Second Baron, the Remembrancer, Chamberlain, and clerk of the treasury, commanding them, the Exchequer having been shut, to appear personally in the Court at Dublin, together

with the Rolls, counter Rolls, writs, acquittances, &c., relating to the accompts of the Exchequer, there to be finally examined and transmitted to the Exchequer in England.—45 Edward III. f. R. 1. And by petition to William de Wyndesore, Governor and Custos of Ireland, and others of the Council, he shewed that he was appointed by patent to clear the green wax accompts within the counties of Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, and to take the election of the sheriffs of the crosses of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford, and the counties of Waterford and Cork, in the time of Robert de Asheton, late Lord Justice; that he took divers inquisitions for the King's benefit, amongst which it was found, that James Le Bottilier, Earl of Ormond, had received above £200 of the prize wines at Waterford, (with which he was charged of right to the King,) under colour of the King's letters; and that he had lost two horses worth 20 marks about the said affairs, and the arresting of a ship at Waterford for six weeks, and one horse worth £5, in going from Cathirlagh to Tristernagh, by the said Lord Justice's order, to take the oath of James de la Hyde, late Seneschal of the liberty of Meath, who on account of the wars in Meath could not come to Cathirlagh to take his oath, in which journey he spent two weeks; and that he also by the direction of the L. L. Wyndesore and Council, went towards the county of Wexford, to inquire about found treasure, at great pains and expense; for all which services he was re-

warded with a grant of £20, dated 8 June, 1374.—Rot. Cl. 48 Edward III. f. R. 6.

ROBERT DE HOLYWODE,—patent, 1371.—45 Edward III. f. R. 1.

2d, JOHN PEMBROKE,—having been appointed by patent to accompany Alexander, Bp. of Ossory, treasurer of Ireland, to levy the King's debts in the counties of Meath and Uriel, to extend all the lands and tenements in those counties, then in the crown, and to transact other affairs there for the King's benefit, in which service being employed from 9 Feb. to 24 March, viz. six weeks and a day, at his own expense, without any reward or wages from the King, he prayed to be allowed such wages as had been given to others on the like occasion, or some competent reward for his services, whereupon he had a grant of £4 in the name of a reward, dated at Cork, 6 June, 1377.—51 Edward III. f. R. 8.

2d, WILLIAM ARCHBOLD,—patent, 1378.—2 Rich. II. f. R. 1.

THOMAS BATH,—patent, 1380.—Rot. Cl. 4 Richard II. f. R. 7.

2d, WALTER DE BRUGGE,—patent, Trim, 8 March, 1381.—Pleasure.—4 Richard II. 1^a pars f. R. 15.

THOMAS TAYLOR,—patent, 20 June, 1382. (5.)—No fee.—Idem, R. 17. Absque aliquo in hac parte percipiendo.—Idem.

2d, JOHN SHRIGGELEY.

2d, JOHN BREKDENE,—Shriggeley revoked,—patent,

Trim, 15 Jan. 1385.—Usual fee.—8 Richard II. f. R. 9. 16.

HUGH DE FARRINGTON,—patent, 1399.—B. T. 1 Henry IV. 1^a pars d. R. 107.

RICHARD SYDGREVE,—patent, Trim, 12 Jan. 1401.—Behaviour.—2 Henry IV. f. R. 8.

ROBERT BURNELL,—patent, 1402.—B. T. Rot. Cl. 4 Henry IV. 2^a pars f. No. 4.

JOHN GLAND, Chief Auditor of the Accompts of the Exchequer,—patent, 16 April, 1415.—Pleasure.—Fee, £20.—B. T. 3 Henry V. 1^a pars f. No. 44.

2d, JOHN WYCHE,—patent, 10 March, 1419.—Fee, 20 marks.—B. T. 6 and 7 Henry V. f. No. 16.—Which being valued at 20 marks a year, and he having nothing else in Ireland to subsist on, had an increase of £10 a year allowed him, 20 Nov. 1420.—Idem.

JOHN LYDINGTON, Clerk,—patent, 20 Oct. 1422, (1.)—2 Henry VI. f. R. 2.

FRANCIS TOPPESFELD,—patent, 6 August, 1425, (3.)—Behaviour.—Rot. Cl. 5 Henry VI. f. R. 10. and B. T. 3. f. No. 101. Sworn 14 August.—Idem.

2d, REGINALD SYNTERBY,—patent, 1426.—Rot. Cl. 5 Henry VI. f. R. 7.

THOMAS SHORTHALLS.

PETER CLYNTON,—vice Shorthalls,—patent, 9 Feb. 1435, (13.)—Pleasure.—Sworn 13 Feb.—R. Cl. 20 Henry VI. f. R. 5.

WILLIAM SUTTON,—patent, 1461.—1 Edward IV. d. R. 3.

2d, PATRICK WHITE,—Sutton deceased, 10 kal. Mar. 1529, (Book of Obits of Christ Church,)—patent, 1530.—Pleasure.—He was so appointed by Sir William Skeffington, Deputy to the King's son, Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, to hold during their pleasure. Afterwards appointed by the King,—patent, 25 August, 1532.—Pleasure.—24 Henry VIII. f. Roll. 5.

WALTER HUSSEY,—patent, 6 Oct. 1534.—Pleasure.—26 Henry VIII. f. R. 10.

2d, WALTER GOLDING, of Pierceston Laundry,—White resigned,—patent, 27 March, 1535.—Pleasure.—Fee, 20 marks Irish.—26 Henry VIII. f. R. 13.

PATRICK WHITE, of Kilsaghlán,—as he had before held it,—patent, 10 Oct. 1535.—Pleasure.—27 Henry VIII. f. R. 25.

Sir PATRICK WHITE,—continued by the Lord Deputy,—patent, 27 Febr. 1547.—Pleasure.—1 Edward VI. 1^a pars f. R. 1.—Confirmed by the King,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 24 March, 1547.—Fee, £20 English.—Idem, d. R. 11.—Continued by Queen Mary,—patent, 20 Nov. 1553.—Pleasure.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 13.

Sir PATRICK WHITE,—continued,—patent, 18 Dec. 1558.—Pleasure.—No fee mentioned, and in consequence of this error a new patent was granted to him 10 Sept. 1559.—Fee, £20 English.—1 Elizabeth, fac. R. 15.

ROBERT CUSAKE, of Cushingeston, co. Meath,—

White deceased,—patent, 14 Nov. 1561.—Pleasure.—Fee, £30 Irish.—Fiant, 3 Elizabeth.

3d, HENRY DRAYCOTT, of Marinerton, co. Meath, patent, 23 Jan. 1562.—Pleasure.—Ancient fee.—4 Elizabeth, fac. R. 3.

RICHARD EDWARDE,—Draycott resigned,—patent, 8 July, 1566.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 8 Elizabeth.

HENRY DRAYCOTT,—vice Edward, —patent, 26 May, 1570.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 12 Elizabeth.

3d, NICHOLAS NUGENT, Principal Solicitor,—Cusake deceased,—patent, 18 Oct. 1570.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 12 Elizabeth.

3d, JOHN DURNINGE,—Draycott deceased,—patent, 14 Oct. 1575.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 17 Elizabeth.

ROGER MAINWERINGE,—vice Durninge, patent, 8 Febr. 1577.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 19 Elizabeth.

2d, ROBERT DILLON,—Nugent deceased,—patent, 17 April, 1578. He was appointed by the Lord Deputy Sidney, during his pleasure.—Fiant, 20 Eliz.

2d, RICHARD SEGRAVE, of Kileglan, co. Meath,—Nugent deceased,—patent, 16 June, 1578.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 20 Eliz.

3d, MICHAEL CUSAKE, of Rathalron, co. Meath,—vice Mainweringe,—patent, 9 March, 1580.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 22 Eliz.

3d, JOHN ELLIOTT,—Cusake deceased,—patent, 11 March, 1589.—Behaviour.—Fiant, 31 Eliz.

2d, PATRICK SEGRAVE,—Richard Segrave deceased, and buried at Kileglan, 8 Sept. 1598,—

patent, 27 Oct. 1598.—Pleasure.—40 Eliz. fac. R. 13.

2d, JOHN ELLIOTT,—continued,—patent, 30 April, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 34.

3d, GERALD COMERFORD, late 2d Justice of Munster, and of counsel for that province and Connaught,—Segrave removed by the judgment of the Lord Deputy and Council in the Castle chamber, for divers causes,—patent, 1 July, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. f. R. 35.

THOMAS CARY, of Gray's Inn,—vice Comerford,—patent, 6 July, 1604.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 2 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 3.

ROBERT OGLETHORPE, of Gray's Inn,—Cary surrendered 23, by letter of Attorney to Oglethorpe, 2 May,—patent, 23 May, 1605.—Pleasure.—3 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 3.

JOHN BLENNERHASSET, — Privy Seal, Hampton Court, 13 Oct.—patent, Dublin, 4 Nov. 1609.—
“The King understanding that there did want assistance in the Court of Exchequer, in regard of the infirmity of some of the Barons, was pleased for the better expedition of his service in that court, and of justice to his subjects, to be at the charge of one Baron more till some place did fall, and made choice of John Blennerhasset, an ancient counsellor, and by the opinion of the Chancellor of England and some of the Judges thought meet for it, wherefore by the aforesaid Privy Seal, his Majesty directed, that on his coming

over, he should be admitted as one of the Barons, and a patent pass to him with all such fees, entertainments, profits, and commodities, as any Baron of the Exchequer there had or ought to have, the same to continue until some place of a Baron now full should fall void, and then this extraordinary charge to cease, with an allowance of £100 English a year, over and above the usual fees, for his better enablement in the king's service; and that the Lord Deputy should allow unto him for his transportation, by way of concordatum, so much as he should in reason think fit."—7 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 2.

3d, LANCELOT LOWTHER,—Elliott deceased, 11 Jan. 1617, æt. 69,—Privy Seal, Faulklunde, 9 July, —patent, 3 Oct. 1617.—Pleasure.—15 James I. 3^a pars d. R. 12.—He was constituted upon the recommendation of Sir Francis Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, as a man learned in the profession of the law, and otherwise worthy and well qualified to perform this employment; his fee to begin from Lady day last.

2d, Sir LAURENCE PARSONS, Knt.,—Oglethorpe surrendered, 17 May,—patent, 19 May, 1624.—Pleasure.—22 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 10.—Continued by Charles the First,—patent, 16 April, 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. f. R. 22.

3d, LANCELOT LOWTHER,—continued,—patent, 16 April, 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. f. R. 21.

2d, GERARD LOWTHER,—Parsons deceased,—pa-

tent, 14 Sept. 1628.—Pleasure.—4 Charles I. 2^a pars d. R. 46.

JAMES BARRY, Sergeant-at-Law,—Gerard Lowther made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—patent, 5 August, 1634.—Pleasure.—10 Charles I. 1^a pars d. R. 7.

3d, WILLIAM HILTON,—Lancelot Lowther deceased, 10 Jan. 1637, and buried 13, at Skryne, co. Meath,—patent, 30 Jan. 1637.—Pleasure.—Mr. Hilton was continued a Baron after he was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, and held both offices together by a clause in his patent of Justice.—12 Charles I. 6^a pars f. R. 2.

2d, JOHN SANTHY,—patent, 21 April, 1659.—Pleasure.—Interregnum, 8^a p. d. R. 36.

2d, Sir RICHARD KENNEDY, of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Bart.—Pleasure.—12 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 36.—By letters from Whitehall, dated 3 Oct. 1662, the King writes: "We are informed, that in our Establishment of the Civil List lately transmitted thither, the yearly entertainment of several of the puisne Judges of our Courts of Justice there, are raised to £300 per annum, and yet that the entertainment of Sir R. Kennedy, Bart., Second Baron of our Court of Exchequer, is by the said establishment but £200 per annum; We therefore, taking the same into our royal consideration, and having received good testimony of the said Sir R. Kennedy's merits, and dutiful and loyal affection to us, and considering

that his labour, care and pains are very great for the well ordering of our service in that Court, and the improvement of our revenues, certain and casual, whereof that court ought to have special care, and whose work it is to make particular inspection into the same, so that we may not be defrauded of our just rights, but our revenues by all just and honourable ways increased; and considering that it is for our honour and service, that those our servants may have competent means to support them, and to preserve their persons from contempt and disestimation in the opinion of the people; We have therefore resolved in our royal judgment, that the said Sir R. Kennedy's entertainment be raised to £300 per annum, to equal him with others of our puisne Judges there, and that he be duly paid the same from the time that the said establishment took beginning, and so for the future; as others are who are inserted on the establishment at £300 per annum."

3d, THOMAS DONGAN, late Justice of the King's Bench,—Hilton deceased, buried 19 August, 1651, at St. Werburgh's,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 29 Dec. 1660,—patent, 19 Jan. 1661.—Pleasure.—12 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 2.

3d, JOHN POVEY,—Dongan deceased,—patent, 26 Oct. 1663.—Pleasure.—15 Charles II. 18. d. R. 5.
—By letters from Whitehall, dated 28 May, 1664, (16.) the King writes: "We are informed that in the Establishment of the Civil List formerly trans-

mitted by us into Ireland, the yearly entertainment of several of the puisne Judges were raised to £300 per annum, and yet the entertainment of J. Povey, Esq., 3d Baron of the Exchequer, was by that establishment only £133 6s. 8d. per annum, so that although the ancient establishment, with a yearly fee paid by the sheriffs to the 3d Baron, did amount to so much as equalized the entertainment of the other puisne Judges, yet now the entertainment with that fee falls short above £80 of the entertainment of any of the other Judges, although the jurisdiction is the same, and pains greater than of those in any of the other courts. Wherefore, his Majesty considering that his attendance, care and pains were very great in that service, and in the dispatch of the business of that court, and for improving and bringing in of the revenue, and preserving our just rights, and considering that it is for our honour and service that those our servants may have allowances competent for their encouragement and support, and to preserve a respect to their persons in the opinion of the people, and of our service from the neglect of persons of learning and merit; We have therefore resolved in our princely judgment, that the said J. Povey's entertainment be raised unto £220 per annum, so that thereby and by the said annual fee paid by every of the Sheriffs, his income certain may become equal with the other puisne Judges. To be paid from Michaelmas last about which time he received his commission."

3d, HENRY HENE, Sergeant-at-Law,—Povey made Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 14 April, 1673.—Pleasure.—25 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 13.

3d, Sir STANDISH HARTSTONGE, Bart.,—Hene made Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 21 Feb.—patent, Dublin, 10 March, 1679.—Pleasure.—31 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 28.

2d, WILLIAM WORTH, King's Counsel,—Kennedy surrendered,—patent, 15 Sept. 1681.—Pleasure.—33 Charles II. 1^a pars d. R. 56.—Continued, as also the 3d Baron, Sir Standish Hartstonge, Bart., by James II.—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 1^a pars d. R. 11.

Sir CHARLES INGLEBY,—Worth displaced,—patent, 23 April, 1686.—2 James II.

Sir STEPHEN RICE, Knt.,—Hartstonge removed,—Privy Seal, 20 April,—patent, 1 June, 1686.—Pleasure.—2 James II. 4^a pars f. R. 32.

Sir HENRY LYNCH, Bart.,—Rice made Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 31 March,—patent, 12 April, 1687.—Pleasure.—3 James II. 2^a pars d. R. 7.

Sir JOHN BARNEWALL, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law and Recorder of Dublin,—Ingleby appointed a Baron in England,—Privy Seal, St. Germain's, 3 Jan.—patent, 2 March, 1688.—Pleasure.—4 James II. 1^a pars d. R. 1.

Sir HENRY ECHLIN, Bart.,—Barnewall removed,—Privy Seal, 5 Oct.—patent, 28 Oct. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 11.

Sir STANDISH HARTSTONGE, Bart.,—Lynch removed,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov.—patent, 10 Dec. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, f. R. 14.

Sir RICHARD RYVES, Knt., Second Sergeant,—Echlin made a Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 March,—patent, 19 March, 1692.—Pleasure.—4 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 20.

Sir HENRY ECHLIN, Bart.,—Hartstonge deceased,—patent, Dublin, 16 Feb. 1693.—Pleasure.—5 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 3.

NEHEMIAH DONNELLAN, Prime Sergeant,—Ryves deceased,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 10 May,—patent, 10 June, 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 4.

Sir HENRY ECHLIN, Bart.,—continued,—patent, 25 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 11.

NEHEMIAH DONNELLAN,—continued,—patent, 18 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, R. 8.

ROBERT JOHNSON,—Donnellan made Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 27 Dec. 1703,—patent, 15 Feb. 1704.—Pleasure.—2 Anne, 7^a pars f. R. 6.

JOHN POCKLINGTON,—Echlin removed,—Privy Seal, St James's, 8 Nov. 1714,—patent, 18 Jan. 1715.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 29.

Sir JOHN ST. LEGER, Knt.,—Johnson removed,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov. 1714,—patent, 18 Jan. 1715.—Pleasure.—1 George I. R. 40.—Continued by George II.—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 13

Sept. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 6.

JOHN POCKLINGTON,—continued,—Privy Seal, 31 July,—patent, 17 August, 1727.—Pleasure.—1 Geo. II. 1^a pars f. R. 27.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,—Pocklington deceased,—Privy Seal, St. James's, 1 June,—patent, 26 June, 1732.—Pleasure.—6 George II. 1^a pars f. R. 16.

RICHARD MOUNTNEY, of the Inner Temple,—Wainwright deceased, 14 April, 1741,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 14 July,—patent, 30 July, 1741.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 1^a pars f. R. 14.

ARTHUR DAWSON,—St. Leger resigned,—Privy Seal, 22 Dec. 1741,—patent, 14 Jan. 1742.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 6.

1761. RICHARD MOUNTNEY,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—patent, 26 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 17 d. R. 1.

1761. ARTHUR DAWSON,—continued,—Privy Seal, 19 Jan.—Patent, 21 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 Feb. 1761.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 20 d. R. 1.

1768. WILLIAM SCOTT, one of the Justices of the King's Bench,—Mountney deceased,—Privy Seal, 12 July,—patent, 1 August.—Pleasure.—Inr. 10 August, 1768.—8 George III. 2^a p. m. 31 d. R. 22.

1768. GEORGE SMYTH,—Dawson resigned,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov.—patent 25 Nov.—Pleasure.—Inr. 28 Nov. 1768.—9 George III. 1^a p. m. 43. f. R. 23.

1772. RICHARD POWER,—Smyth deceased,—

Privy Seal, 29 Feb.—patent, 28 March.—Pleasure.—Inr. 30 March, 1772.—12 George III. 2^a p. m. 49 f. R. 30.

1776. GEORGE HAMILTON, 3d Sergeant-at-Law,—Scott deceased,—Privy Seal, 29 April,—patent, 14 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 15 May, 1776.—16 George III. 2^a p. m. 12 d. R. 42.

1784. PETER METGE;—this baron, an addition to the number heretofore appointed,—Privy Seal, 18 Dec. 1783,—patent, 12 Jan.—Good Behaviour,—Inr. 15 Jan. 1784.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 37, 38 d. R. 77.

1793. Sir MICHAEL SMITH, Bart.,—Hamilton deceased,—Privy Seal, 5 Dec.—patent, 21 Dec. 1793.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 2 January, 1794.—34 George III. 2^a p. 14, 15 pag. R. 125.

1794. DENIS GEORGE,—Power deceased *,—Privy Seal, 27 May,—patent, 20 June.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 21 June.—34 George III. 5^a p. 61, pag. R. 128.

1801. ST. GEORGE DALY, Prime Sergeant.—Letters Patent to Sir Michael Smith, surrendered on his appointment to the Mastership of the Rolls.—Privy Seal, 13 May,—patent, 22 June.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 24 June, 1801.—41 George III. 6^a p. 87. pag. R. 173.

1801. WILLIAM SMITH, Solicitor General,—Metge resigned,—Privy Seal, 4 Dec.—patent, 27.—Good

* He threw himself into the sea at the south wall near Dublin, 2 Feb. 1794. He had been ordered by Lord Clare to appear in Chancery on the 5, to account for his conduct as Usher of that court.

Behaviour.—Inr. 29 Dec. 1801.—42 George III. 6^a p. 87, 86. pag. R. 185. The same day a pension for life of £2,000 per annum was granted to Peter Metge, in pursuance of his Majesty's Letters bearing date 12 Dec.

1803. JAMES McCLELLAND, late Solicitor-General, —St. George Daly resigned,—Privy Seal, 22 Oct.—patent, 4 Nov.—Good Behaviour.—Inr. 8 Nov. 1803. —44 George III. 2^a p. 53. pag. R. 193.

1821. RICHARD PENNEFATHER, — Denis George resigned,—King's Letter, Carlton House, 1 Feb.—An annuity for life of £2,600 to Baron George on retiring, K. L. 16 Feb.—King's Letter Book, Irish Department Office, Westminster.

1830. JOHN LESLIE FOSTER,—McClelland deceased,—patent, 13 July.—1 Will. IV.

1836. Right Hon. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN,—Sir W. C. Smith deceased,—patent, 10 Nov.—6 Will. IV.

1837. Right Hon. JOHN RICHARDS, Attorney-General,—O'Loughlen appointed Master of the Rolls,—patent, 3 Feb.—6 Will. IV.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JOHN DE LECESTRE was the King's Attorney in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer,—patent, 1357,—fee, 5 marks.—Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. d. R. 6.

HENRY MITCHELL,—same.—4 May 1372, he had a liberate of 16s. 6d. a quarter's fee, due from 10 Jan.

to 10 April last, and of 8*s.* 4*d.* arrears for the same time, in part payment of £1 13*s.* 4*d.*, granted to him yearly, whilst he should continue in this office.—46 Edw. III. f. R. 6 and 48, f. 4, 10.

ROBERT HORE,—patent, 1379.—Rot. Cl. 3 Ric. II. f. R. 4.

THOMAS MALALO,—Horesuperseded,—patent, Cork, 15 Jan. 1381.—Pleasure.—4 Ric. II. 1^a pars f. R. 10.

ROBERT HEMYNBORGH,—patent, Tristeldermot, 28 July, 1385.—Life,—with the like fees as Henry Mitchell had usually received, and power to make a deputy.—9 Ric. II. f. R. 5.

WILLIAM TYNBERGH,—patent, 20 Jan. 1400.—Fee, £5.—B. T. 1 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 30.

JOHN BARRY,—patent, Westminster, 16 Feb. 1401.—Behaviour.—The King's Attorney as well in the Court of Common Pleas as in the Exchequer, with the usual fees.—2 Hen. IV. f. R. 1.

JOHN WHITE,—patent, 19 Oct. 1422, (1.)—B. T. 5 Hen. VI. f. No. 6, and Rot. Cl. 5 f. R. 6, 6 f. R. 3, and 14 f. R. 2.

THOMAS ST. LAURENCE,—patent, 19 August, 1532.—Pleasure.—Fee, £12.—24 Hen. VIII. f. R. 6.

ROBERT DILLON,—St. Laurence made a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, August, 1535.—Pleasure.—Not inrolled.—He was continued by King Edward VI. though his patent is not extant.—5 Edw. VI.

BARNABY SCURLOKE, of Bective, co. Meath,—Dil-

lon made a Justice of the Queen's Bench,—patent, 1554.—Pleasure.—1 Mary.—Not inrolled.—A new appointment,—patent, 15 June, 1556.—Pleasure.—2 and 3 Philip and Mary, f. R. 7. Again, patent, 4 June, 1558.—Pleasure.—4 and 5 Philip and Mary, f. R. 9.—Continued by Queen Elizabeth,—patent, 26 Jan. 1559.—Pleasure.—1 Eliz. f. R. 15.

JAMES BARNEWALL, of Bymore, co. Meath,—Scurloke deceased,—patent, 3 Sept. 1559.—Pleasure.—1 Eliz.—(The Queen in recompense of his labour, diligence and attendance in the Castle chamber before the Privy Council, from time to time, as often as should be fit and necessary, granted him the annuity of £10 Irish, 17 May, 1564, from Michaelmas last, during pleasure.)—Fiant, 6.

Sir LUCAS DILLON,—Barnewall deceased,—patent, 8 Nov. 1566.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 8 Eliz.

EDWARD FITZ SYMON,—Dillon made Chief Baron,—patent, 4 June, 1570.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 12 Eliz.

JOHN BATHE, Principal Solicitor,—Fitz Symon made Queen's Sergeant,—patent, 21 Feb. 1574.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 16 Eliz.

THOMAS SNAGG,—Bathe deceased,—Privy Seal, Oatlands, 13 Sept. 1577,—patent, 2 Dec. 1577.—The Queen by her said letters directed that he should have £100 English a year addition to his fee; and for his better encouragement, and supportation of his charges, to have in the pay of the army, without

cheque, the wages of two horsemen and three footmen.—20 Eliz. d. R. 12.

CHRISTOPHER FLEMYNG,—Snagg deceased,—patent, 9 Sept. 1580.—Behaviour.—Fiant, 22 Eliz.

EDMUND BUTLER,—Flemyng deceased,—patent, 8 August 1582.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 24 Eliz.

CHARLES CALTHORPE,—Butler made a Justice of the Queen's Bench,—patent, 22 June 1584.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 26 Eliz.—Continued by James I.—Privy Seal, Holyrood House, 28 March,—patent, Dublin, 19 April, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 32.

Sir JOHN DAVYS, Knt., Solicitor-General,—Calthorpe made a Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 19 April,—patent, 29 May, 1606.—Pleasure.—4 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 2.—Same re-appointed,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 29 March,—patent, Dublin, 29 May, 1609.—Pleasure.—“Our Attorney now returning to his service there, we have thought good to accompany him with our testimony of his services performed here to our liking, as well in that which concerns the plantation of the lands in Ulster, escheated to us, as in reducing of our customs to our own hands, and otherwise concerning matters in our exchequer and revenues there, for the better ordering whereof he carries over now some directions, as you may perceive by our other letter written to you thereabouts; and because that in regard of his

services we have graced him with the dignity of a Sergeant, it is conceived that his office of our Attorney, which he holds but at our pleasure, is thereby made void ; for avoiding all scruple therein, we are pleased that you shall make unto him new Letters Patent of that office of our Attorney-General for that kingdom, in as ample a manner as he held it before, to hold the same during our pleasure. And for that his attendance here for so long time, as well now in this journey as about three years since, hath been no small hindrance to his profit, as well in his office as in his practice, our meaning being not that the time which is spent in our service shall hurt those which perform it in their private estates, we are pleased, for recompense thereof, to grant unto our said Attorney, and to his heirs and assigns, in fee farm of our manors, lands, rectories, tithes, chaunteries and other lands and hereditaments whatsoever, (except such as you have received heretofore from us any restraint from passing them,) so much and so many as shall amount to the clear yearly value of £40 over and above all reprints. Wherefore we will and require, &c., our meaning is not by this our gift to prejudice such allowances as by concordatum he hath or is to have for his riding charges, but that the same remain to him as if he had received no such grant from us."—7 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 5.

Sir WILLIAM RYVES, Knt.,—Davys deceased,—pa-

tent, Westminster, 30 Oct. 1619.—Pleasure.—17 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 44.—The Attorney and Solicitor General only to draw fiant.—The Attorney and Solicitor-General of Ireland being always of the King's own choice and special nomination, and on whom above any other of his learned counsel, or officers of any of his courts he did, there, as well as in England, repose a more special trust, and impose a more special charge for the preservation of his revenues, possessions and tenures, and at whose hands he did chiefly expect a good account concerning the same; and to the end that they might not only the better discharge that trust and charge, but also be without all manner of excuse when he should require satisfaction at their hands, concerning the granting of any of his lands or tenements in that kingdom under the Great Seal, he should take the advice of the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being, or any one of them, and cause the said fiant to be viewed by one of them, and subscribed with their or one of their hands. And his Majesty did hereby explain his royal pleasure that in all directions for the causing of letters patent to be made with the advice of some of his learned counsel, his pleasure and intention thereby was that the same should be done by the advice of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, or by one of them, and not by the advice of any other of his counsel, unless upon some extraordinary occasion, or for the advancement of his

service, the Chief Governor should at any time find cause to make use of their assistance in that kind.—Westminster, 15 May, 1620.—18 James I.

Sir WILLIAM RYVES, Knt.—continued,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 30 March,—patent, Dublin, 13 April, 1625.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 5.

RICHARD OSBALDESTON, Benchet of Gray's Inn,—Ryves made a Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, Rufford, 7 August,—patent, Dublin, 7 Dec. 1636.—Pleasure.—12 Charles I. 3^a pars d. R. 51.

THOMAS TEMPEST, Reader of Lincoln's Inn,—Osbaldeston deceased,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 20 July,—patent, 1 Oct. 1640.—Pleasure.—He was appointed at the recommendation of the Earl of Strafford, L. L.—16 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 19, and 2^a pars d. R. 14.

WILLIAM BASIL,—Under the usurpation,—patent, Westminster, 18 July, 1649.—Behaviour.—He is styled Attorney-General of the Commonwealth in all the Courts of Record in Ireland.—1655, 56. 2^a pars f. R. 11.

Sir WILLIAM DOMVILLE, Knt.,—Tempest deceased,—patent, 23 June, 1660.—Behaviour.—12 Charles II. 2^a pars f. R. 31.—Continued by James II.—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 5.

Sir RICHARD NAGLE, Knt.,—Domville removed; he was buried in St. Bride's, 14 July, 1689.—Privy Seal,

31 Dec. 1686,—patent, 15 Feb. 1687.—Pleasure.—
3 James II. 1^a pars f. R. 6.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Knt.,—Nagle removed,—Privy Seal, 30 Oct. 1690,—patent, 21 March, 1691.—Pleasure.—3 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 7.

ROBERT ROCHFORD,—Temple resigned,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 10 May,—patent, 6 June, 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 2^a pars f. R. 3.—Continued by Queen Anne,—Privy Seal, 18 May,—patent, 4 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 3.

ALAN BRODRICK,—Rochford made Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 12 June,—patent, 30 June, 1707.—Pleasure.—6 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 44.

JOHN FOSTER,—Brodrick appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench,—Privy Seal, 24 Dec. 1709,—patent, 5 Jan. 1710.—Pleasure.—8 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 66.

Sir RICHARD LEVINGE, Bart.,—Foster removed,—Privy Seal, 4 June,—patent, 5 July, 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 4.

GEORGE GORE,—Levinge resigned,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov.—patent, 3 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 50.

JOHN ROGERSON,—Gore made a Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 14 May,—patent, 23 May, 1720.—Pleasure.—6 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 5.

THOMAS MARLAY,—Rogerson, appointed Chief Jus-

tice of the King's Bench,—patent, 5 May, 1727.—Pleasure.—13 George I. 3^a pars d. R. 16.—Continued by George II.—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 28 Oct. 1727.—1 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 21.

ROBERT JOCELYN,—Marlay, Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 29 Sept.—patent, 22 Oct. 1730.—4 George II. 3^a pars f. R. 33.

JOHN BOWES,—Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor.—Privy Seal, 3 Sept.—patent, 17 Sept. 1739.—13 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 18.

ST. GEORGE CAULFIELD,—Bowes appointed Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 23 Dec. 1741.—patent, 15 Jan. 1742.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 8.

WARDEN FLOOD,—Caulfield appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 27 August,—patent, 2 Oct. 1751.—Pleasure.—25 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 4.

PHILIP TISDALL,—Flood advanced to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—Privy Seal, 31 July,—patent, 27 August, 1760.—Pleasure.—34 Geo. II.—Continued by George III.—Privy Seal, and Sign Manual, 19 Jan.—patent, 6 Feb. 1761.—Pleasure.—Inr. 7 Feb.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 13, 14, f. R. I.

1777. JOHN SCOTT,—Tisdall deceased,—Privy Seal, 17 Oct.—patent, 1 Nov.—Pleasure.—18 Geo. III. 2^a p. m. 16, 17. f. R. 52.

1782. BARRY YELVERTON,—Scott resigned,—Privy Seal, 2 July,—patent, 12 July.—Pleasure.—

Inr. 12 July, 1782.—22 George III. 4^a p. m. 22, 24. f. R. 70.

1783. JOHN FITZGIBBON,—Yelverton advanced to be Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 29 Nov.—patent, 20 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 22 Dec. 1783.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 17, 18. d. R. 77.

1789. ARTHUR WOLFE,—Fitzgibbon, Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 16 July,—patent, 12 August.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 Sept. 1789.—29 George III. 6^a p. m. 13, 15. d. R. 105.

1798. JOHN TOLER, Solicitor-General,—Wolfe promoted to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—Privy Seal, 26 June,—patent, 10 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 11 July 1798.—38 George III. 4^a p. 132. pag. R. 159.

1800. JOHN STEWART,—John Toler (created Lord Norbury) appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 9 Dec.—patent, 22 Dec.—Inr. 23 Dec. 1800.—41 George III. 1^a p. 51. pag. R. 186.

1803. STANDISH O'GRADY,—letters patent to John Stewart revoked,—Privy Seal, 28 May,—patent, 8 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 11 June.—43 George III. 3^a p. 89. pag. R. 188.

1805. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET, Solicitor-General,—O'Grady appointed Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 15 Oct.—patent, 23 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 Oct.—45 George III. 2^a p. 47. pag. R. 199.

1807. WILLIAM SAURIN,—letters patent to the

Right Hon. W. C. Plunket revoked,—Privy Seal, 15 May,—patent, 21 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 22 May.—47 George III. 3^a p. 107. pag. R. 206.—Preaudience, place and precedence immediately after the Solicitor-General was granted to W. C. Plunket, in all places and upon all occasions as well in the Courts as elsewhere during pleasure.

1822. Right Hon. W. C. PLUNKET,—letters patent to W. Saurin revoked,—K. L. Carlton House, 15 Jan.—(Office Book, Irish Dep. Off. Westminster.)

1827. HENRY JOY,—Lord Plunket appointed Ch. Just. C. P.—patent, 18 June.—8 Geo. IV.

1831. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,—Joy, Ch. Baron,—patent, 11 Jan.—1 William IV.

1835. LOUIS PERRIN,—Blackburne resigned,—patent, 29 April.—5 William IV.

1835. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN,—Perrin, Just. K. B.—patent, 31 August.—6 William IV.

1836. JOHN RICHARDS,—O'Loughlen appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 10 Nov.—7 William IV.

1837. STEPHEN Woulfe,—Richards appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 3 Feb.—7 William IV.

1838. NICHOLAS BALL,—Woulfe, Ch. Baron.—patent, 11 July.—2 Victoria.

1839. MAZIERE BRADY,—Ball, Just. C. P.—patent, 23 Feb.—2 Victoria.

SOLICITORS GENERAL.

THOMAS LUTTRELL,—Solicitor General and King's Sergeant,—patent, 9 Sept. 1532.—Pleasure.—Fee, 20 marks.—24 Hen. VIII. f. Roll. 6.

PATRICK BARNEWALL, of Fieldstown, after of Gracedieu, S. G. and King's Sergeant,—Luttrell made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 17 Oct. 1534.—Life.—26 Hen. VIII. f. R. 4.

WALTER COWLEY,—patent, 7 Sept. 1537.—Behaviour.—Fee, £10 Irish.—29 Hen. VIII. f. R. 9.—From the appointment of Mr. Cowley, to the death of Richard Finglas, in 1574, there appear to have been two Solicitors for Ireland subsisting at the same time, the one by the name of Principal or Chief Solicitor (Solicitor Principalis sive Capitalis, aut Solicitatoris regni Hiberniæ,) and the other by the name of General Solicitor, (Solicitoris Generalis alias Solicitatoris regni Hiberniæ.)

Principal Solicitor, JOHN BATHE, of Drumconragh, co. Dublin, and Athcarne,—Cowley surrendered,—patent, 7 Feb. 1546.—Pleasure.—To exercise the office in all things as the Solicitor General of England did.—37 Hen. VIII. f. R. 7.—Continued by Edward VI.—patent, 15 March, 1547, by the Lord Deputy, which was confirmed by Privy Seal from Westminster, 24 March.—1 Edw. VI. 1^a pars f. R. 3, 11.

Solicitor General, JOHN BATHE,—Barnewall sur-

rendered, being made Master of the Rolls,—patent, 6 Oct. 1550.—Life.—Fee, £10 Irish.—4 Edw. VI. f. R. 26, 31.

Principal Solicitor, RICHARD FINGLAS, of Waspel-leston,—Bathe made S. G.—patent, 17 Oct. 1550.—Pleasure.—Fee, £10 Irish.—Idem, 31.—He had another patent of the same office, 26 July, 1551.—5 Edw. VI.

Solicitor General, JOHN BATHE,—a new appointment,—patent, 24 July 1551,—which office he lately had of our grant during life, to hold now as he had held it before during our pleasure, and as Patrick Barnewall, of Gracedieu, held it.—5 Edw. VI. f. R. 10.—Continued by Queen Mary,—patent, 12 Feb. 1554.—Pleasure.—Finglas also continued by patent of the same date.—1 Mary, 1^a pars f. R. 16, 19.

Principal Solicitor and Solicitor General, JAMES DOWDALL,—Bathe made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Finglas Queen's Sergeant,—patent, 20 July, 1554.—Behaviour.—2 Mary, f. R. 1.—To hold as the said Finglas or Bathe held.—Another patent of the same date tested at Lesmollen, is inrolled also on the Roll.—R. 2.

Principal Solicitor, NICHOLAS NUGENT.—Dowdall made a Justice of the Queen's Bench,—patent, 17 April 1565.—Pleasure.—Fee, £10 Irish.—Fiant, 7 Eliz.

Principal Solicitor, JOHN BATHE, of Drumconragh,

co. Dublin,—Nugent appointed 3d Baron,—patent, 20 Oct. 1570.—Fiant, 12 Eliz.

Principal Solicitor, RICHARD BELLYNG,—Bathe made Attorney-General,—patent, Feb. 1574.—Not inrolled.—16 Eliz.

JESSE SMYTHES,—Bellyng deceased,—patent, 7 July, 1584.—Fiant, 26, and by another patent, 18 Jan. 1585, he was confirmed in the office of Solicitor-General, with a grant of £50 English a year over and above the usual fees belonging to the office, in augmentation of his fee and wages, during pleasure, and that the first year for this new fee should begin and be computed from 1 May, 1585, payable half-yearly.—Fiant, 27 Eliz.

ROGER WILBRAHAM,—Smythes made Chief Justice of Munster,—Privy Seal, Greenwich, 11 Feb.—patent, 19 April, 1586.—Pleasure.—The Queen in her letters thus writes:—"Whereas for the better answering unto us of our revenues and other duties, as also for the furtherance of our services in causes of law within that our realm, we have made especial choice of our well beloved Roger Wilbraham, to be our Solicitor-General in the said realm, a man, as we understand, for his learning and other good parts meet for that room; these are to will and command you to receive him and to see him placed accordingly, giving him not only the best countenance and assistance you can from time to time for the execution of this office, but also

Letters Patent of the same under our Great Seal of that realm, together with such fees and commodities incident to this as Smythes lately or any other our Solicitor before him had or ought to have had for the execution thereof." And the Lords of the Council sent the following letter in his behalf. "After our right hearty commendations to your Lordship: Whereas her Majesty hath appointed the bearer hereof, Roger Wilbraham, Esquire, to repair into that realm to hold the place of her Highness's Solicitor General, as shall appear by her own letters addressed unto you in that behalf; forasmuch as the fee appointed for the said place is very mean to answer the charge and countenance that is incident thereto, seeing her Majesty, by reason of other great charges which she other wise is at this present extraordinarily put to, cannot as yet be induced to increase or supply the same out of her own coffers, we have thought good earnestly to pray and require your Lordship to give order that he may have the allowance of our dead payments out of such lands where the same may be most conveniently spared, and to give order that from the treasurer and other her Majesty's officers the same may be answered unto him accordingly, whereof we ourselves require you that there be no default; and so bid you heartily farewell, from Greenwich, 13 Feb. 1585. Postscript, our meaning is, that the said Master Solicitor's entertainment should be made as good as that of the Attorney-General there, either by

dead payments or otherwise as hath been ordered for the said Attorney. Your Lordship's loving friends, Jo. Cant., T. Bromley, Can., W. Burghley, C. Howard, H. Hunsdon, Cobham, Buckhurst, James Croft, Chr. Hatton, Fra. Walsingham. To our very good Lord Sir John Perrott, Knt., Lord Deputy of her Majesty's realm of Ireland."—Fiant, 28 Eliz.

Sir JOHN DAVYS, Knt., of the Middle Temple,—Wilbraham revoked,—Privy Seal, Woodstock, 18 Sept.—patent, 25 Nov. 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 37.

ROBERT JACOB, —Davys made Attorney General, —Privy Seal, 19 April,—patent, 29 May, 1606.—Pleasure.—4 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 3.

Sir RICHARD BOLTON, Knt.,—Jacobe deceased,—Privy Seal, 31 Dec. 1618,—patent, 10 Feb. 1619.—Pleasure.—“Of whose judgment in the laws, and experience in the affairs of Ireland, the King was so well assured as to hold him very fit to be employed in a place of this consequence and trust.”—16 James I. 4^a pars d. R. 39.—A new appointment, Privy Seal, Newmarket, 26 Feb.—patent, 3 April, 1619.—Pleasure.—17 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 3.

EDWARD BOLTON,—his father made Attorney-General of the Court of Wards,—Privy Seal, 5 Dec. 1622,—patent, 20 Jan. 1623.—20 James I. 2^a pars d. R. 34.—Continued by Charles I.—Privy Seal, 30 March,—patent, 16 April, 1625.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 20.

Sir WILLIAM SAMBACH, Knt., second Serjeant,—Bolton appointed Chief Baron,—Privy Seal, 8 June,—patent, 24 June, 1640.—Pleasure.—16 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 5.—He lived at Ballyna, in the co. Kildare, and suffered much by the rebellion.

WILLIAM ELLYS.—Under the usurpation, he held this office in 1657.—5^a pars f. R. 36.

ROBERT SHAPCOTT,—Same,—patent, Hilary term, 1658.—Pleasure.—Mss. of Chr. Robinson, Esq.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Knt.,—Sambach deceased,—patent, Westminster, 10 July, 1660.—Pleasure.—In another Privy Seal, dated 3 Dec. 1660, the King recites the aforesaid patent of the 10 July during pleasure, and directs a patent to pass during behaviour; this new patent is dated 1 Feb. 1661.—13 Charles II. 3^a pars f. R. 29.—Continued by James II.—Privy Seal, 19 Feb.—patent, 4 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 3^a pars f. R. 2.

Sir THEOBALD BUTLER, Knt., 3d Serjeant,—after the abdication,—patent, 25 July, 1689.—Pleasure.—5 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 23.

Sir RICHARD LEVINGE, Bart.,—Butler removed,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 3 Nov.—patent, 29 Dec. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 15.

ALAN BRODRICK,—Levinge resigned,—Privy Seal, 10 May,—patent, 6 June, 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 1^a pars d. R. 21.—Continued by Queen

Anne,—Privy Seal, 18 May,—patent, 4 June, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne 2^a pars d. R. 3.

Sir RICHARD LEVINGE, Bart.—Brodrick resigned,—Privy Seal, 4 April,—patent, 15 April, 1704.—Pleasure.—3 Anne, 5^a pars d. R. 39.

JOHN FOSTER, Recorder of Dublin,—Levinge resigned,—patent, 8 Sept. 1709.—Pleasure.—8 Anne, 1^a p. d. R. 61.

WILLIAM WHITSHED,—Foster appointed Attorney General,—Privy Seal, 24 Dec. 1709,—patent, 5 Jan. 1710.—Pleasure.—8 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 69.

FRANCIS BERNARD,—Whitshed resigned, he died 26 August, 1727, æt. 51,—Privy Seal, 4 June,—patent, 3 July, 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 3.

JOHN ROGERSON,—Bernard resigned,—Privy Seal, 8 Nov.—patent, 3 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 50.

THOMAS MARLAY,—Rogerson, Attorney-General,—Privy Seal, 13 Oct.—patent, 26 Dec. 1720.—Pleasure.—7 George I. 1^a pars f. R. 35.

ROBERT JOCEYLN,—Marlay appointed Attorney-General,—Privy Seal, 5 April,—patent, 4 May, 1727.—Pleasure.—13 George I. 3^a pars d. R. 18.—Continued by George II.—Privy Seal, Kensington, 31 July,—patent, 28 Oct. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 22.

JOHN BOWES, — Joceyln appointed At.-Gen. — Privy Seal, Windsor, 29 Sept. — patent, 23 Oct. 1730. — Pleasure. — 4 George II. 1^a pars f. R. 27.

ST. GEORGE CAULFIELD, — Bowes, At.-Gen. — Privy Seal, Kensington, 24 Sept. — patent, 6 Oct. 1739. — Pleasure. — 13 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 41.

WARDEN FLOOD, — Caulfield appointed At.-Gen. — Privy Seal, 24 Dec. 1741, — patent, 15 Jan. 1742. — Pleasure. — 15 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 10.

PHILIP TISDALL, — Flood, At.-Gen. — Privy Seal, 27 August, — patent, 2 Oct. 1751. — Pleasure. — 25 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 7.

JOHN GORE, — Tisdall, At.-Gen. — Privy Seal, 31 July, — patent, 27 August, 1760. — Pleasure. — 34 George II. sola pars d. R. 14.

1761. JOHN GORE, — continued, — Privy Seal, 19 Jan. — patent, 6 Feb. — Pleasure. — Inr. 7 Feb. — 1 George III. 1^a p. m. 16 f. R. 1.

1764. MARCUS PATTERSON, — Gore appointed Chief Justice K. B. — Privy Seal, 29 August, — patent, 24 Sept. — Pleasure. — Inr. 25 Sept. — 4 George III. 2^a p. m. 30 d. R. 12.

1770. GODFREY LILL, — Patterson appointed Chief Justice C. P. — Privy Seal, 18 June, — patent, 4 July. — Pleasure. — Inr. 6 July. — 10 George III. 2^a p. m. d. R. 26.

1774. JOHN SCOTT, — Lill appointed a Justice C. P. — Privy Seal, 13 July, — patent, 15 Dec. —

Pleasure.—Inr. 16 Dec. 1774.—15 George III. 1^a p. m. 49, 50 f. R. 36.

1777. ROBERT HELLEN,—Scott, At.-Gen.—Privy Seal, 18 Oct.—patent, 2 Nov.—Pleasure.—Inr. 3 Nov.—18 George III. 2^a p. m. 19, 20 f. R. 52.

1779. HUGH CARLETON,—Hellen appointed a Justice C. P.—Privy Seal, 7 April,—patent, 4 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 4 May, 1779.—19 George III. 2^a p. m. 8, 10 d. R. 56.

1787. ARTHUR WOLFE,—Carleton advanced to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—Privy Seal, 1 May,—patent, 10 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 11 May, 1787.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 32, 34 f. R. 95.

1789. JOHN TOLER,—Wolfe appointed At.-Gen.—Privy Seal, 16 July,—patent, 12 August.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 August.—29 George III. 6^a p. m. 17, 18 d. R. 105.

1798. JOHN STEWART,—John Toler At.-Gen.—Privy Seal, 26 June,—patent, 16 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 20 July 1798.—38 George III. 5^a p. 8 pag. R. 160.

1800. WILLIAM SMITH,—Stewart At.-Gen.—Privy Seal, 6 Dec.—patent, 23 Dec.—Pleasure.—K. L. 41, 2^a p. 142 pag. R. 175.

1802. JAMES McCLELLAND,—Smith appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—Privy Seal, 17 Dec. 1801.—patent, 9 Jan.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 Jan. 1802.—42 George III. 3^a p. 18 pag. R. 188.

1803. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET, — Mc Clelland appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—Privy Seal, 22 Oct.—patent, 5 Nov.—Pleasure.—Inr. 8 Nov.—44 George III. 2^a p. 45 pag. R. 193.

1805. CHARLES KENDAL BUSHE, — Plunket appointed At.-Gen.—Privy Seal, 15 Oct.—patent, 24 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 Oct.—45 George III. 2^a p. 51 pag. R. 199.

1822. HENRY JOY,—Bushe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—King's Letter, Carlton House, 20 Feb.—patent, 1 March.—(K. L. Book, Irish Department Office, Westminster.)

1827. JOHN DOGHERTY, — Joy, At.-Gen.—patent, 18 June.—8 Geo. IV.

1830. PHILIP CECIL CRAMPTON,—Dogherty, Chief Justice C. P.—patent, Dec. 23.—1 William IV.

1834. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, — Crampton, Just. K. B.—patent, 21 Oct.—5 William IV.

1835. EDWARD PENNEFATHER, — O'Loghlen resigned,—patent, Jan. 27.—5 William IV.

1835. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN,—Pennefather resigned,—patent, April 29.—5 William IV.

1835. JOHN RICHARDS, — O'Loghlen At.-Gen.—patent, Sept. 21.—6 William IV.

1836. STEPHEN Woulfe,—Richards At.-Gen.—patent, Nov. 10.—7 William IV.

1837. MAZIERE BRADY,—Woulfe At.-Gen.—patent, Feb. 3.—7 William IV.

1839. DAVID R. PIGOT,—Brady At.-Gen.—patent, 11 Feb.—2 Victoria.

SERGEANTS-AT-LAW, OR NARRATORES REGIS.

SIMON FITZ RICHARD,—Fee, 5 marks.—12 Feb. 1326, (19.) he had a liberate of five marks for his year's fee, from 21 March, to that day twelvemonths.—Rot. Cl. 20 Edw. II. f. R. 7.

HUGH BROWN,—patent, 3 Dec. 1341.—15 Edw. III.

WILLIAM PETYT,—Fee, £5.—1 June, 1343, he had a liberate of 17 marks, 6s. 8d., issued to Brown and Petyt, (*servientes narratores nostri*.) in recompense of their good and laudable service in going before the Lord Deputy in several counties of Ireland, to promulge and expedite certain affairs nearly concerning the King, and of their expenses on that occasion. And 22 Oct. 1344, the arrears of £13 15s. due to Brown, for all the time he was the King's Narrator, viz., from 3 Dec. (15.) to 3 Sept. (18.) were ordered to be paid.—18 Edw. III. f. R. 3, 6, 8, 9.

ROBERT DE PRESTON.—On Monday next after the feast of St. Scholastica the Virgin, it was agreed and granted by the Lord Justice, Chancellor, and Privy Council, at Dublin, that Robert de Preston, the King's Sergeant, (*Serviens Domini Regis*.) for the King's benefit and profit, should accompany the Lord-

Justice towards the parts of Leinster and Munster, to plead and defend the pleas of the crown, and should receive 4s. a day wages for himself, and a man and horse at arms.—Rot. Cl. 32 Edw. III. f. R. 1. —And being employed in that service from 19 Feb. to 17 July, 1357, viz. 149 days, which amounted to £29 16s., he had a liberate for that sum 16 August, 1357.—And by writ, dated at Cork, 4 May, 1358, had half a year's fee, due from 20 Oct. 1357 to 20 April following.—Idem. f. R. 4.

EDMOND DE BEREฟอร์ด,—Preston Chief Justice C. P.—patent, 19 Nov. 1358.—32 Edw. III. d. R. 7.

JOHN TYRELL,—patent, 1374.—Fee, £5.—Rot. Cl. 48 Edw. III. f. R. 5, 12.—And was so in 1381.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. R. 10.

RICHARD PLUNKET,—patent, 18 April, 1375.—Idem, R. 13.—And was so 18 April, 1371, (45).—51 Edw. III. f. R. 1.

WALTER COTTRELL ;—8 June, 1374, he had a liberate of 10 marks, in recompense of his labours and expenses in the King's service, having been appointed by patent in the time of the government of Maurice, Earl of Kildare, and Robert de Asheton, within the counties of Wexford and Waterford, to arrest or make stay of ships, and the taking of many inquisitions, and holding sessions in that part, about which he was employed for four weeks, with eight horses, and also in company with John Keppock, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and William de Karlell, Ba-

ron of the Exchequer, was employed to inquire of hidden treasure in the county of Wexford, for 14 days, without any allowance from the King.—Idem, R. 6.—And being appointed Narrator Regis in Munster, and the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, by advice of the Lord Justice and Council, by reason that John Tyrell could not attend his duty in these parts, on account of the dangers of the roads, &c., and his being then employed in the other parts of Leinster, he had a liberate of 75*s.*, due from 21 Jan. to 21 Oct. 1380, viz., three quarters of a year, 12 Nov. 1380.—Rot. Cl. 4 Ric. II. f. R. 4.—And he had a year's fee allowed by liberate, dated at Cork, 24 Jan. 1382, due the 21.—5 Ric. II. 2^a pars f. R. 6.—He was also Narrator in 1385.—9 Ric. II. f. R. 1.

JOHN BERMINGHAM,—patent, 24 Sept. 1388.—Pleasure.—Then sworn the King's Sergeant at Law, within the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Uriel, and Cathirlagh, by order and assent of the Lord Justice and Council, with the fee of £5, as other Sergeants had received.—12 Ric. II. f. R. 8.—Continued by Henry IV.—patent, 16 Jan. 1400.—B. T. 1 Hen. IV. 1^a pars f. No. 29.

CHRISTOPHER BARNEWALL,—patent, 20 Oct. 1422.—(1 Hen. VI.)—Rot. Cl. 6 Hen. VI. f. R. 3.—Another patent to the same, 22 Sept. 1430.—Behaviour.—Fee, £10.—B. T. 9 Hen. VI. 4^a pars f. No. 15.—A new patent, 20 June, 1432, (10.)—Pleasure.—Fee, £10.—And an additional sum of £5 as he was

obliged to attend all parliaments and councils at his own expense, wheresoever they were held in Ireland. B. T. 14 Hen. VI. f. R. 2.

Sir THOMAS FITZ CHRISTOPHER PLUNKET,—Barnewall appointed a Justice K. B.—patent, 8 Nov. 1434, (13.)—Sworn the 10.—B. T. 14 Hen. VI. f. R. 2.

ROBERT DOWDALL,—patent, 20 June, 1435.—Sworn 16 July.—Idem.

EDWARD SOMERTON,—patent, Westminster, 4 Feb. 1437, (15.)—Life.—Memorandum, That 17 Nov. 1440, upon consideration had at Drogheda, in the Council chamber in the house of the Friars Minors there, between the noble Lord Leon, Lord de Welles, L. L., and the Council, that he must attend at his own expense in all and singular the King's parliaments and councils, wheresoever they should be held in Ireland, and that the usual fees granted by his patent, which did not exceed £9 a year, were not sufficient to defray the said expenses, it was agreed that he should have 100s. a year additional, as a recompense for his service during life, and that this concordatum should be inrolled in Chancery, and remain of record there.—Rot. Cl. 19 Hen. VI. f. R. 1.

RICHARD FINGLAS, of Waspelleston, late Chief Solicitor,—Bathe resigned and appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, Hampton Court, 11 Sept. 1554.—Behaviour.—1 and 2 Philip and Mary, f. R. 3.—Queen Elizabeth, by patent, dated 17 May, 1564, granted to him the said Richard Finglas,

Sergeant-at-Law, in recompense of his labour, diligence, and attendance had and to be had in the Castle chamber before the Privy Council, from time to time, as often as should be requisite and fit, the yearly rent or annuity of £10 Irish, to hold from Michaelmas last during pleasure.—Fiant, 6 Eliz.

EDWARD FITZ SYMON, of the Grange,—Finglas deceased,—patent, 21 February, 1574.—Pleasure.—Fiant, 16 Eliz.

ARTHUR CORYE,—Fitz Symon deceased,—patent, 9 May, 1594.—Pleasure.—The patent written upon this fiant is given free, from the Great Seal, without paying any fees in respect he is one of the Queen's officers, and must take pains for her Majesty.—Fiant, 36 Eliz. f. R. 43.

EDWARD LOFTUS,—Corye deceased,—patent, 1 Nov. 1597.—Pleasure.—This patent was given free, for that the patentee is a principal officer, according to the ancient custom.—39 Eliz. 2^a pars f. R. 21.

NICHOLAS KERDIFFE,—Loftus deceased,—patent, 8 June, 1601.—Pleasure.—He was Seneschal of the Archbishop of Dublin's liberties.—43 Eliz. d. R. 11.—Continued by James the First,—Privy Seal, Holyrood House, 28 March,—patent, 19 April, 1603.—Pleasure.—1 James I. 1^a pars d. R. 32.

JOHN BEERE,—Kerdiffé deceased,—patent, 9 Feb. 1609.—Pleasure.—6 James I. 2^a pars f. R. 4.—Former patent surrendered,—Privy Seal, 18 Oct. 1616,—patent, 22 Jan. 1617.—Pleasure.—Fee, £20 Eng-

lish from Michaelmas last.—14 James I. 3^a pars d. R. 21.

JOHN BRERETON,—Beere deceased,—patent, 13 May, 1617.—Oath enrolled.—Pleasure.—15 James I. 1^a pars f. R. 21.

Sir JOHN BRERETON, Knt.,—continued,—patent, 16 April, 1625.—Fee, £20 10s. English.—Pleasure.—1 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 8.

JAMES BARRY, afterwards created Lord Santry,—Brereton deceased,—patent, 6 Oct. 1629.—Pleasure.—5 Charles I. 5^a pars f. R. 23.

Sir MAURICE EUSTACE, Knt.,—Barry appointed 2d Baron,—patent, August, 1634,—not inrolled.

Sir AUDLEY MERVYN, Knt.,—Eustace appointed Lord Chancellor,—Privy Seal, 20 Sept. 1660,—patent, 21 March, 1661.—Behaviour.—13 Charles II. 5^a pars d. R. 10. Harris.

Sir WILLIAM DAVYS, Knt., Recorder of Dublin,—Mervyn deceased 24, and buried 26 Oct. 1675, at St. Werburgh's,—patent, 26 Oct. 1675.—Behaviour.—27 Charles II. 4^a pars f. R. 26. Harris.

JOHN OSBORNE, 2d Sergeant,—in reversion after Davys,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, 4 August,—patent, 29 August, 1676.—Behaviour.—The King having intended this office of Prime Sergeant for Mr. Osborne (who for some time had faithfully served in the office of one of the Sergeants at law) when it should become again vacant, granted it in reversion as above, and he came into possession thereof in 1680, upon—

Sir William Davys being made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—28 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 8.—Continued by James II.—patent, 18 March, 1685.—Pleasure.—1 James II. 1^a pars d. R. 5.

GERALD DILLON,—Osborne removed,—patent, 15 Feb. 1687.—Pleasure.—3 James, 1^a pars d. R. 3.

JOHN OSBORNE,—restored,—patent, 29 Sept. 1690.—Behaviour.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 10.

NEHEMIAH DONNELLAN,—Osborne deceased,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 29 Dec. 1692,—patent, 8 Feb. 1693.—Pleasure.—4 William and Mary, 2^a pars f. R. 20.

Sir THOMAS PACKENHAM, Knt.,—Donnellan appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 5 Nov. 1695.—Pleasure.—7 William III. 2^a pars d. 28.—Continued by Queen Anne,—patent, 8 August, 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 21.

ROBERT SAUNDERS,—Packenham deceased,—patent, 28 Feb. 1703.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 5^a pars d. R. 42.

WILLIAM NEAVE,—Saunders deceased,—patent, 1 Dec. 1708.—Pleasure.—7 Anne, 1^a pars f. R. 38.

ROBERT BLENNERHASSET,—Neave resigned,—patent, 11 August, 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 19.

MORLEY SAUNDERS,—Blennerhasset deceased,—patent, 9 Feb. 1712.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 55.

WILLIAM CAULFIELD,—Saunders resigned,—patent, 8 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 54.

GODFREY BOATE,—Caulfield appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 13 June, 1715.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars d. R. 50.

ROBERT FITZGERALD,—Boate made a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 23 June, 1716.—Pleasure.—2 George I. 3^a pars f. R. 18.

FRANCIS BERNARD,—Fitzgerald deceased,—patent, 26 Jan. 1724.—Pleasure.—10 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 17.

HENRY SINGLETON,—Bernard appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 22 June, 1726.—Pleasure.—12 Geo. I. 2^a pars d. R. 20.—Continued 28 Oct. 1727.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 20.

ARTHUR BLENNERHASSET,—Singleton surrendered on his appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas,—patent, 14 Jan. 1742.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 12.

ANTHONY MALONE,—Blennerhasset made a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 9 May, 1743.—Pleasure.—16 George II. 3^a pars d. R. 36.

EATON STANNARD, Recorder of Dublin,—Malone resigned,—patent, 24 Jan. 1754.—Pleasure.—27 George II. 3^a pars f. R. 18.

WILLIAM SCOTT,—Stannard deceased,—patent, 6

Oct. 1757.—Pleasure.—31 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 17.

THOMAS TENNISON,—Scott appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 27 July, 1759.—Pleasure.—33 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 28.

1761. THOMAS TENNISON,—continued,—Privy Seal, 31 Jan.—patent, 19 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 23 Feb.—1 George III. 1^a p. m. 1. d. R. 1.

1761. JOHN HELY HUTCHISON, Tennison appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 11 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 Dec. 1761.—2 George III. 2^a p. m. 2. f. R. 6.

1774. JAMES DENNIS,—patent to John Hely Hutchison revoked,—patent 18 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 18 July, 1774.—14 George III. 1^a p. m. 42. d. R. 34.

1777. WALTER HUSSEY BURGH,—Dennis appointed Chief Baron, and created Lord Tracton,—patent, 24 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 July, 1777.—17 George III. 4^a p. m. 17 d. R. 50.

1780. JAMES BROWNE,—patent, to W. H. Burgh revoked,—patent, 14 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 15 June.—20 George III. 3^a p. m. 1. d. R. 60.

1782. WALTER HUSSEY BURGH,—Browne revoked,—patent, 1 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 3 June, 1782.—22 George III. 3^a p. m. 32 d. R. 69.

1782. THOMAS KELLY,—Walter Hussey Burgh appointed Chief Baron,—patent, 13 July.—Pleasure.

—Inr. 13 July, 1782.—22 George III. 4^a p. m. 26. f. R. 70.

1784. Right hon. JOHN SCOTT,—Kelly appointed a Just. C. P.—patent, 31 Dec. 1783.—Pleasure.—Inr. 3 January, 1784.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 24. d. R. 77.

1784. JAMES BROWNE,—Scott appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench,—patent,—21 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 21 May, 1784.—24 George III. 3^a p. m. 23 d. R. 79.

1787. Right Hon. JAMES FITZGERALD,—patent to James Browne revoked,—patent, 21 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 21 June, 1787.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 27 d. R. 95.

1799. ST. GEORGE DALY,—Fitzgerald resigned,—patent, 28 Jan.—Pleasure.—Inr. 30 Jan. 1799.—39 George III. 3^a p. 4. pag. R. 164.

1801. EDMUND STANLEY,—Daly appointed Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 1 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 2 July 1801.—41 George III. 6^a p. 101. pag. R. 173.

1802. ARTHUR BROWNE,—Letters patent to Edmund Stanley revoked,—patent, 29 Dec.—Pleasure,—Inr. 2 Jan.—43 George III. 3^a p. 1 pag. R. 188.—This is the last appointment to the office of Prime Sergeant. Upon the expiration of this appointment, by the death of Arthur Browne, the office became extinct. In the memorial of the Law Officers to the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of two reports from

the Commissioners of Inquiry, it is stated that the office of Prime Sergeant was abolished in the year 1805. In that year Arthur Moore, third Sergeant, was appointed first Sergeant only, and not Prime Sergeant, taking precedence of the second Sergeant only and not thenceforth of the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

1805. ARTHUR MOORE, late 3d Sergeant,—Privy Seal, 13 July,—patent, 25 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 July, 1805.—With preaudience, place and precedence over the 2d Sergeant only.—45 George III. 4^a p. 96. pag. R. 195.

1816. WILLIAM JOHNSON,—patent to Arthur Moore revoked on his appointment as Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 25 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 July, 1816.—56 George III.

1817. HENRY JOY,—Johnson appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 28 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 Nov. 1817.—58 George III.

1822. THOMAS LEFROY,—Joy, Sol.-Gen.—patent, 13 May.—3 George IV.

1830. THOMAS GOOLD,—Lefroy resigned,—patent, April.—11 George IV.

1832. EDWARD PENNEFATHER,—Goold appointed a Master in Chancery.—Patent, Feb.—2 William IV.

1835. RICHARD WILSON GREEN,—patent, May 23.—5 Wm. IV.

SECOND AND THIRD SERGEANTS AT LAW.

NATHANIEL CATELYN,—the first Second Sergeant,—Privy Seal, Westminster, 23 May,—patent, 26 Oct. 1627.—Pleasure.—Fee, £10 English.—“Whereas, we understand that it is expedient for our service that we should have another Sergeant-at-Law for that our kingdom, of whose learning and diligence use may be had in such causes as concern us and the right of our crown, and having received good recommendation of the sufficiency and honesty of Nathaniel Catelyn, Esq., Recorder of the city of Dublin, we have thought good to make choice of him to be one of our Sergeants-at-Law in that our realm, requiring you to pass a patent accordingly, during our pleasure, with the annual fee of £10 English, with a clause for him to hold still his place of Recorder of the City of Dublin, and that he may have liberty in all causes and matters concerning the said city to be on their side and stand for them, although the same do concern our causes.” 3 Charles I. 1^a pars f. R. 36.—And by letters from Westminster, 24 July, 1627, the King directed him to have precedence above the Attorney and Solicitor-General, as the Prime Sergeant had, and as was used in England.—3 Charles I. 3^a pars d. R. 18.—Pursuant to the said Privy Seals, the aforesaid patent passed, appointing him Second Sergeant-at-Law, with the fee of £10 English, to be of Counsel for the city, and have precedency in the courts of judicature and

council chamber, and in all subscriptions and meetings of his Majesty's learned counsel, above the Attorney and Solicitor-General.—Idem, R. 34.

WILLIAM SAMBACH, Recorder of Knockfergus, with a license to hold his Recordership, and to be of counsel for that corporation,—Catelyn deceased,—patent, 14 April, 1637.—13 Charles I. 13 d. R. 66.—He surrendered his patent, 23 June, 1640, being made Solicitor-General, and no Second Sergeant was appointed that I find till after the restoration, when King Charles the Second appointed Robert Griffith,—Privy Seal, 4 March,—patent, 1 May, 1661.—Pleasure.—13 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 16.—Harris.

HENRY HENE,—Griffith deceased,—Privy Seal, 6 April,—patent, 13 May, 1670.—Pleasure.—22 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 13.

RICHARD REYNELL,—Hene appointed a Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 10 May, 1673.—Pleasure.—25 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 17.—Harris.

JOHN OSBORNE,—Reynell appointed a Just. C. P.—patent, May 26, 1674.—26 Charles II.

Sir RICHARD STEPHENS,—Osborne made Prime Sergeant,—Privy Seal, 7 April,—patent, 3 May 1680.—Pleasure.—32 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 11.—Harris.

2d, JOHN LYNDON,—the first Third Sergeant,—Privy Seal, Windsor, 24 July,—patent, 5 Sept. 1682.—Pleasure.—34 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 8.—Harris.

2d, WILLIAM BECKETT, King's Counsel,—Stephens dismissed,—Privy Seal, 24 Oct.—patent, 11 Nov. 1682.—Pleasure.—34 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 9.—Harris.

3d, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Recorder of Dublin,—Lyndon appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 19 Feb. 1683.—Pleasure.—35 Charles II. 2^a pars d. R. 3.—Harris.

3d, HENRY ECHLIN,—Beckett deceased,—patent, 3 August, 1683.—Pleasure.—35 Charles II. 1^a pars f. R. 22.

SIR RICHARD RYVES, — continued, — patent, 17 March, 1685. — Pleasure. — Henry Echlin, — continued, — patent, 18 March, 1685.—1 James II. 2^a pars d. R. 5.

3d, SIR JOHN BARNEWALL, Knt.,—Ryves removed, —patent, 6 May, 1687.—Pleasure.—3 James II. 2^a pars f. R. 18.

3d, SIR THEOBALD BUTLER, Knt.,—Barnewall made 2d Baron,—patent, March, 1688,—not inrolled.

2d, SIR RICHARD STEPHENS, Knt.,—Echlin made 2d Baron,—patent, 14 Nov. 1690.—Pleasure.—2 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 19.

2d, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Knt.,—restored,—patent, - 5 Jan. 1691.—Pleasure.—Idem.

3d, ALLAN BRODRICK,—Stephens appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 19 Feb. 1691.—Pleasure, with a license to be of counsel for the city of Cork.—3 William and Mary, 1^a pars d. R. 19.

3d, THOMAS PACKENHAM,—Ryves made a Baron of the Exchequer,—Privy Seal, Kensington, 29 Dec. 1692,—patent, 8 Feb. 1693.—Pleasure.—4 William and Mary, 2^a pars f. R. 21.

2d, WILLIAM NEAVE,—Packenham appointed Prime Sergeant,—patent, 13 Jan. 1696.—Pleasure.—8 William III. 2^a pars d. R. 45.—Continued by Queen Anne,—patent, 29 Aug. 1702.—Pleasure.—1 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 19.

WILLIAM CAULFIELD,—Neave, Prime Sergeant,—patent, 1 Dec. 1708.—Pleasure.—7 Anne, 1^a pars d. R. 42.

2d, MORLEY SAUNDERS,—Caulfield resigned,—patent, 14 Aug. 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 20.

3d, JOHN CLIFFE,—Brodrick, Attorney-General, 1707,—patent, 29 Nov. 1711.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 24.

2d, JOHN CLIFFE,—Saunders appointed Prime Sergeant,—patent, 12 Feb. 1712.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 2^a pars d. R. 36.

3d, JOHN STAUNTON,—Cliffe appointed Second Sergeant,—patent, 25 Feb. 1712.—Pleasure.—10 Anne, 4^a pars d. R. 44.

2d, ROBERT FITZGERALD,—Cliffe removed,—patent, 18 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 55.

3d, JOHN WITHERINGTON,—Staunton removed,—patent, 14 Dec. 1714.—Pleasure.—1 Geo. I. d. R. 51.

2d, JOHN WITHERINGTON,—Fitzgerald, Prime Sergeant,—patent, 23 Aug. 1716.—Pleasure.—3 George I. 3^a pars f. R. 42.

2d, WILLIAM BRODRICK,—Witherington deceased,—patent, 23 Dec. 1718.—Pleasure.—5 George I. 1^a pars d. R. 30.

3d, ROBERT JOCELYN,—as Witherington held it,—patent, 28 March, 1726.—Pleasure.—12 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 2.

3d, JOHN BOWES,—Jocelyn appointed Solicitor-General,—patent, 4 May, 1727.—Pleasure.—13 George I. 2^a pars f. R. 50.

3d, ROBERT DIXON,—Brodrick resigned,—patent, 5 Jan. 1728.—Pleasure.—1 George II. 3^a pars f. R. 43.

2d, JOHN BOWES,—continued,—patent, 18 Jan. 1728.—Pleasure.—Idem.

3d, HENRY PURDON,—Bowes appointed Solicitor-General,—patent, Oct. 1730.—Pleasure.—Not inrolled.

3d, RICHARD BETTESWORTH,—Dixon made a Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 29 April, 1732.—Pleasure.—5 George II. 2^a pars f. R. 33.

3d, ROBERT MARSHALL,—Purdon deceased,—patent, 18 April, 1738.—Pleasure.—11 George II. 1^a pars f. R. 49.

2d, ROBERT MARSHALL,—Bettesworth deceased, 31 March, 1741,—patent, 21 Jan. 1742.—Pleasure.—15 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 9.

3d, PHILIP TISDALL,—Marshall, 2d Sergt.—patent, 21 Jan. 1742.—Idem, R. 10.

3d, RICHARD MALONE,—Tisdall appointed Solicitor-General,—patent, 28 Oct. 1751.—Pleasure.—25 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 38.

2d, RICHARD MALONE,—Marshall promoted to be a Justice of the Common Pleas,—patent, 25 Nov. 1757.—Pleasure.—31 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 47.

3d, MARCUS PATTERSON,—Malone, 2d Sergeant,—patent, 24 Nov. 1757.—Pleasure.—31 George II. 2^a pars d. R. 41.

2d, EDMUND MALONE,—His brother deceased,—patent, 10 Sept. 1759.—Pleasure.—33 George II. 1^a pars d. R. 43.—Continued by George III.—patent, 20 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 25 June, 1761.—1 George III. 3^a p. m. 39. d. R. 3.

SECOND SERGEANTS.

1767. JAMES DENNIS, Third Sergeant,—Malone appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 14 Jan.—Pleasure.—Inr. 16 Jan.—7 George III. 1^a p. m. 36. f. R. 19.

1774. MAURICE COPPINGER,—Dennis, Prime Sergeant,—patent, 19 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 19 July.—14 George III. 1^a p. m. 44. d. R. 34.

1777. HUGH CARLETON,—patent to Coppinger

revoked,—patent, 5 Nov.—Pleasure.—Inr. 6 Nov.—18 George III. 2^a p. m. 22. f. R. 52.

1779. **ATTIWELL WOOD**,—Carleton appointed Solicitor-General,—patent, 8 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 15 May.—19 George III. 2^a p. m. 20. d. R. 56.

1784. **JAMES FITZGERALD**,—Wood deceased,—patent, 8 April.—Pleasure.—Inr. 17 April.—24 George III. 3^a p. m. 1. f. R. 79.

1787. **JOHN TOLER**, Third Sergt.—Fitzgerald appointed Prime Sergt.—patent, 27 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 June.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 30. d. R. 95.

1789. **HON. JOSEPH HEWITT**, Third Sergeant,—Toler, Solicitor-General,—patent, 17 Aug.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 Sept.—29 George III. 6^a p. m. 20. d. R. 105.

1791. **HENRY DUQUERRY**,—Hewitt appointed a Just. K. B.—patent, 30 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 2 Aug.—31 George III. 4^a p. 38. pag. R. 115.

1793. **JAMES CHATTERTON**,—Duquerry resigned,—patent, 10 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 Dec.—34 George III. 1^a p. 112. pag. R. 124.

1806. **JOHN BALL**,—Chatterton deceased,—patent, 23 April.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 April.—46 George III. 4^a p. 67. pag. R. 226.

1813. **WILLIAM McMAHON**,—Ball deceased,—patent, 3 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 4 Dec.—54 Geo. III.

1814. **WILLIAM JOHNSON**,—McMahon advanced to be Master of the Rolls,—patent, 4 March.—Pleasure.—Inr. 19 March.—54 George III.

1816. HENRY JOY,—Johnson appointed 1st Sergeant,—patent, 26 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 July.—56 Geo. III.

1817. RICHARD JEBB,—Joy, 1st Sergt.—patent, 29 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 Nov.—58 Geo. III.

1818. CHARLES BURTON,—Jebb appointed a Justice of the King's Bench,—patent, 1 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 Dec.—59 George III.

1820. THOMAS LEFROY,—Burton appointed a Just. K. B.—patent, 3 Dec.—1 George IV.

1822. JOHN LLOYD,—Lefroy, 1st Sergt.—patent, 13 May.—3 George IV.

1830. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,—Lloyd resigned,—patent, April.—11 George IV.

1831. EDWARD PENNEFATHER,—Blackburne, At.-Gen.—patent, 18 Jan.—1 Will. IV.

1832. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN,—Pennefather, 1st Sergt.—patent, Feb.—2 Wm. IV.

1835. JOSEPH DEVONSHER JACKSON,—Pennefather, Sol.-Gen.—patent, Jan. 27.—5 Will. IV.

THIRD SERGEANTS.

1761. MARCUS PATTERSON,—continued,—patent, 23 Feb.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 Feb.—1 George III.
3^d p. m. 13 d. R. 1.

1764. JAMES DENNIS,—Patterson promoted to the office of Solicitor-General,—patent, 10 Oct.—

Pleasure.—Inr. 11 Oct.—4 George III. 2^a p. m. 34 d. R. 12.

1767. GODFREY LILL, — Dennis appointed 2d. Sergt.—patent, 15 Jan.—Pleasure.—Inr. 22 Jan.—7 George III. 1^a p. m. 5 d. R. 19.

1770. MAURICE COPPINGER, — Lill, Sol.-Gen.—patent, 12 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 July.—10 Geo. III. 2^a p. m. 13 d. R. 26.

1774. GEORGE HAMILTON, — Coppinger appointed 2d Sergeant,—patent, 20 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 20 July,—14 George III. 1^a p. m. 45 d. R. 34.

1776. HUGH CARLETON, — Hamilton appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer,—patent, 15 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 15 May.—16 George III. 2^a p. m. 14 d. R. 42.

1777. ATTIWELL WOOD, — Carleton, 2d Sergt.—patent, 6 Nov.—Pleasure.—Inr. 6 Nov.—18 George III. 2^a p. m. 24 f. R. 52.

1779. JAMES FITZGERALD, — Wood, 2d Sergt.—patent, 8 May.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 May.—19 George III. 2^a p. m. 14 d. R. 56.

1782. PETER METGE, — Fitzgerald, 2d Sergt.—patent, 25 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 25 July.—22 George III. 4^a p. m. 43 f. R. 70.

1784. JOHN TOLER, — Metge appointed Baron of the Exchequer,—patent, 15 Jan.—Pleasure.—Inr. 21 Jan.—24 George III. 1^a p. m. 55 d. R. 77.

1787. Hon. JOSEPH HEWITT, — Toler 2d Sergt.—

patent, 27 June.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 June.—27 George III. 2^a p. m. 32 d. R. 95.

1789. HENRY DUQUERRY,—Hewitt, 2d Sergt.—patent, 17 August.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 Sept.—29 George III. 6^a p. m. 22 d. R. 105.

1791. JAMES CHATTERTON,—Duquerry, 2d Sergt.—patent, 30 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 2 August.—31 4^a p. 37, pag. R. 115.

1793. EDMUND STANLEY,—Chatterton, 2d Sergt.—patent, 10 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 12 Dec.—34 George III. 1^a p. 114, pag. R. 124.

1801. ARTHUR MOORE,—Stanley appointed Prime Sergt.—patent 30 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 10 Nov.—42 George III. 3^a p. 116, pag. R. 184.

1805. CHARLES KENDAL BUSHE,—Moore, 1st Sergt.—patent, 25 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 26 July.—45 George III. 4^a p. 98, pag. R. 195.

1805. JOHN BALL,—Bushe, Sol.-Gen.—patent, 25 Oct.—46 George III.

1806. WILLIAM McMAHON,—Ball, 2d Sergt.—patent, 23 April.—Pleasure.—Inr. 24 April.—46 George III. 6^a p. 13, pag. R. 203.

1813. WILLIAM JOHNSON,—McMahon appointed 2d Sergt.—patent, 4 Dec.—54 Geo. III.—2d or numerical series, No. 13, page 21.

1814. HENRY JOY,—Johnson, 2d Sergt.—patent, 19 March.—Pleasure.—Inr. 19 March,—54 Geo. III.—2d or numerical series, No. 14, page 37.

1816. RICHARD JEBB,—Joy appointed 2d Sergt.—patent, 27 July.—Pleasure.—Inr. 27 July.—56 Geo. III.

1817. CHARLES BURTON,—Jebb, 2d Sergt.—patent, 30 Oct.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 Nov.—58 George III.

1818. THOMAS LEFROY,—Burton, 2d Sergt.—patent, 1 Dec.—Pleasure.—Inr. 1 Dec.—59 George III.

1821. T. B. VANDELEUR,—Lefroy 2d Sergt.—patent, Feb.—2 George IV.

1822. ROBERT TORRENS,—Vandeleur appointed a Just. K. B.—patent, 13 May.—3 George IV.

1823. THOMAS GOOLD,—Torrens appointed a Just. C. P.—patent, July.—4 George IV.

1830. EDWARD PENNEFATHER,—Goold, 1st Sergt.—patent, April.—11 George IV.

1831. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN,—Pennefather, 2d Sergt.—patent, 18 Jan.—1 William IV.

1832. LOUIS PERRIN,—O'Loughlen, 2d Sergt.—patent. Feb.—2 Wm. IV.

1835. STEPHEN WOULFE,—Perrin, At.-Gen.—patent, May 23.—5 William IV.

1836. NICHOLAS BALL,—Woulfe, Sol.-Gen.—patent, Nov. 10.—7 William IV.

1838. WILLIAM CURRY,—Ball, At.-Gen.—patent, July 20.—2 Victoria.

**PREAUDIENCE AND PRECEDENCE OVER ALL
HIS MAJESTYS COUNSEL.**

WALTER ARCHER,—Privy Seal, Westminster, July 9,—patent, Sept. 14, 1615.—Life.—13 Jac. I.—Being a man learned in his profession, of good conformity in his religion, and otherwise for his life and manner well reported of, was admitted one of the King's counsel at law, and the rather because we understand (says the King) that good and necessary use maybe made of his service there by reason of his knowledge of that country which the rest of our learned counsel there do want. In this grant is contained a clause of place and precedence in the King's courts or elsewhere, and preaudience, but with a proviso that the same should not derogate from any office before granted by the King or his predecessors.—After this no grants of preaudience appear until the close of George the Second's reign ; however, all who retired from the office of Attorney-General or Prime Sergeant without accepting any higher place, generally had grants of preaudience.

ANTHONY MALONE,—Privy Seal, Kensington, Oct. 23,—patent, Nov. 6, 1755.—Pleasure. By this patent he had a grant of preaudience, place and precedence of his Majesty's Prime Sergeant-at-Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, and all his Majesty's counsel, with full liberty of sitting and

practising within the bar, as well in all the courts as elsewhere in Ireland, as any of his Majesty's counsel did or might*.—29 Geo. II. 3^a pars f. R. 36.—Grant renewed,—Privy Seal, April 18,—patent, June 3, 1763.—Pleasure.—3 Geo. III. 2^a pars d. R. 1.

1798. Right Hon. WILLIAM SAURIN,—Privy Seal, 27 June,—patent, 6 July,—Inr. 21 July.—Pleasure.—Immediately after the Prime Sergeant, Attorney, and Solicitor-General.—38 Geo. III. 5^a p. pag. R. 160.

1807. Right Hon. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET,—Privy Seal, 26 May.—Inr. 2 June.—47 Geo. III. 4^a p. pag. R. 207.

1822. Right Hon. WILLIAM SAURIN, late At.-Gen.—King's letter for letters patent of preaudience to him, Carlton House, Jan. 15.—2 Geo. IV.

1830. DANIEL O'CONNELL,—patent of precedence.—1 Wm. IV.

1835. Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURN, late Attorney-General.—5 Wm. IV.

* Letters patent of precedence are granted to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction; whereby they are entitled to such rank and preaudience as are assigned in their respective patents; sometimes next after the King's Attorney-General, but usually next after his Majesty's counsel then being. These (as well as the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor-General) rank promiscuously with the King's counsel, and together with them sit within the bar of the respective courts, but receive no salaries, and are not sworn; and therefore are at liberty to be retained in causes against the crown.—Blackstone's Commentaries, iii. 27.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

LAW OFFICERS.

1 Eliz. November 17, 1558.

Lord Chancellor,
Hugh Curwen, Abp. of Dublin.

Master of the Rolls,
John Parker.

Queen's Bench,
Sir Gerald Aylmer, Ch. Just.
Robert Dillon.

Common Pleas,
John Bathe, Ch. Just.
Richard Talbot.

Exchequer,
Sir James Bathe, Ch. B.
Sir Patrick White.

At.-Gen.—Barnaby Scurloke.

Sol.-Gen.—James Dowdall.

Sergeant.—Richard Finglas.

Sept. 3. Robert Dillon, Ch. Just. C. P.—Bathe removed.

James Barnewall, At.-Gen. — Scurloke deceased.

Oct. 12. John Plunket, Ch. Just. Q. B., in the room of Aylmer.

19. Luke Netterville, Just. Q. B.—Dillon Ch. Just. C. P.

2 Eliz.—1559.

Oct. 29. Richard Dillon, Just. K. B., in the room of Netterville.

3 Eliz.—1560.

Nov. 14. Robert Cusake, Baron,—White deceased.

4 Eliz.—1561.

Jan. 23. Henry Draycott, 3d Baron.

5 Eliz.—1562.

6 Eliz.—1563.

7 Eliz.—1564.

April 15. James Dowdall, Just. Q. B.—Dillon deceased.

17. Nicholas Nugent, Principal Solicitor.

8 Eliz.—1565.

July 8. Richard Edwards, Baron,—Draycott resigned.

208 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1566—1571.

Nov. 8. Sir Lucas Dillon, At.-Gen.,—Barnewall deceased.

9 Eliz.—1566.

Dec. 10. Bartholomew Russell, 3d Just. Q. B.

15. Henry Draycott, Master of the Rolls, in the room of John Parker, deceased.

July 10. Robert Weston, LL.D., Lord Chancellor, —Curwen resigned.

10 Eliz.—1567.

11 Eliz.—1568.

12 Eliz.—1569.

May 26. Henry Draycott, Baron, in the room of Richard Edwarde.

June 4. Sir Lucas Dillon, Ch. Baron,—James Bathe deceased.

4. Edward Fitz Symon, At.-Gen.

Oct. 18. Nicholas Nugent, Baron, — Cusake deceased.

20. John Bathe, Principal Solicitor.

13 Eliz.—1570.

14 Eliz.—1571.

July 18. Nicholas Whyte, Master of the Rolls, in the room of Henry Draycott, deceased.

15 Eliz.—1572.

- May 25. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Keeper.
29. Lord Chancellor Weston died.

16 Eliz.—1573.

- Feb. 21. Edward Fitz Symon, Queen's Sergeant, —
Finglas deceased.
21. John Bathe, At.-Gen.
21. Richard Belyng, Principal Solicitor.

17 Eliz.—1574.

- Oct. 14. John Durninge, Baron, in the room of
Draycott, who died in 1572.

18 Eliz.—1575.

- April 23. William Gerrard, Lord Chancellor.

19 Eliz.—1576.

James Dowdall, 3d Just. C. P.

- Feb. 8. Roger Mainweringe, Baron, in the room of
John Durninge.
Sept. 15. Adam, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper.

20 Eliz.—1577.

- Nov. 26. Robert Dillon, Just. C. P.—Richard Tal-
bot, deceased.
Dec. 2. Thomas Snagg, At.-Gen., Bathe, deceased.
April 17. Robert Dillon, Baron,—Nugent, deceased.
28. Edward Fitz Symon, Master of the Rolls,

in the room of Nicholas Whyte, sequestered.

- June 16. Richard Segrave, Baron, in the room of Robert Dillon, who was only appointed pro tempore by the Lord Deputy Sidney.

21 Eliz.—1578.

22 Eliz.—1579.

- Nov. 21. Adam, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper, with power to hear causes.

- March 9. Michael Cusake, Baron, in the room of Roger Mainweringe.

- Sept. 9. Christopher Flemyng, At.-Gen.—Snagg deceased.

23 Eliz.—1580.

- July 14. Robert Dillon, Ch. Just. C. P., in the room of Nugent, resigned.

- Aug. 16. Adam, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper.—Gerrard deceased.

18. William Bathe, Just. C. P.

24 Eliz.—1581.

- Aug. 8. Edmund Butler, At.-Gen.—Flemyng deceased.

25 Eliz.—1582.

- Aug. 5. Sir James Dowdall, Ch. Just. Q. B.—John Plunket deceased.

Sept. 20. Edmund Butler, Just. Q. B.

26 Eliz.—1583.

Feb. 8. Nicholas Walshe, Just. Q. B.—Butler deceased.

June 22. Sir Charles Calthorpe, At.-Gen.

July 7. Jessie Smythes, Sol.-Gen.—Bellyng deceased.

27 Eliz.—1584.

May 20. Robert Gardiner, Ch. Just. Q. B.—Sir James Dowdall deceased.

28 Eliz.—1585.

April 19. Roger Wilbraham, Sol.-Gen. in the room of Smythes, appointed Ch. Just. of Munster.

29 Eliz.—1586.

30 Eliz.—1587.

31 Eliz.—1588.

March 11. John Elliott, Baron.—Michael Cusake deceased.

32 Eliz.—1589.

Oct. 15. Henry Burnell, Just. Q. B., to hold for one term.

33 Eliz.—1590.

Nov. 26. Gerald Dillon, $\frac{1}{2}$ Just. Q. B.—Russell deceased.

34 Eliz.—1591.

Feb. 16. Thomas Dillon, Just. C. P.—vice Dowdall.

35 Eliz.—1592.

April 10. Sir Anthony St. Leger, Master of the Rolls.—Whyte deceased.

June 29. Sir Robert Napper, Ch. Baron,—Sir Lucas Dillon, deceased.

Oct. 10. Sir William Weston, Ch. Just. C. P.—Robert Dillon resigned.

36 Eliz.—1593.

March 15. Sir Robert Dillon, Ch. Just. C. P.—Weston deceased.

May 9. Arthur Corye, Sergt.—Fitz-Symon deceased.

37 Eliz.—1594.

38 Eliz.—1595.

39 Eliz.—1596.

July 27. Sir Robert Dillon, Ch. Just. C. P. died.

Nov. 1. Edward Loftus, Sergt.—Corye deceased.

15. Sir Nicholas Walshe, Ch. Just. C. P.

40 Eliz.—1597.

Sept. 8. Richard Segrave, Baron, died.

Oct. 27. Patrick Segrave, Baron.

41 Eliz.—1598.

July 16. William Saxey, Just Q. B.—vice Walshe.

Oct. 13. William Bathe, Just. C. P., died.

42 Eliz.—1599.

Jan. 19. Patrick Fitzgerald, Just. C. P.

April 7. Peter Palmer, Just. C. P.—vice Fitzgerald.

43 Eliz.—1600.

June 8. Nicholas Kerdiffe, Sergt.—Loftus deceased.

44 Eliz.—1601.

May 10. John Everard, Just. Q. B.—Saxey deceased.

Sept. 20. Sir Edmund Pelham, Ch. Baron, in the room of Sir Robert Napper, discharged.

45 Eliz.—1602.

1 Jac. I. March 24, 1603.

Lord Keeper,
Adam Loftus, Abp. of Dublin.

Master of the Rolls,
Sir Anthony St. Leger.

King's Bench,
Robert Gardiner, Ch. Just.
John Everard.
Gerald Dillon.

Common Pleas,
Sir Nicholas Walshe, Ch. Just.
Peter Palmer.

Exchequer,
Sir Edmund Pelham, Ch. B.
Patrick Segrave.
John Elliott.

At.-Gen.—Sir Charles Calthorpe.

Sol.-Gen.—Roger Wilbraham.

Sergeant.—Nicholas Kerdiffe.

July 1. Gerald Comerford, Baron,—Segrave removed.

Nov. 25. Sir John Davys, Sol.-Gen., in the room of Wilbraham.

2 Jac. I.—1604.

July 6. Thomas Cary, Baron, in the room of Comerford.

Dec. 13. John Ady, Just. C. P.
Lewis Prowde, Just. K. B.—Dillon deceased.

Sir James Ley, Ch. Just. K. B.—Robert Gardiner deceased.

3 Jac. I.—1605.

- April 5. Adam Loftus, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper, died.
6. Thomas Jones, Bp. of Meath, Sir James Ley, Ch. Just. K. B., Sir Edmund Pelham, Ch. Baron, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Master of the Rolls, Custodes Sigilli.
- May 23. Robert Oglethorpe, Baron, — Carey resigned.
- June 7. Geoffrey Osbaldestone, Just. K. B.—Prowde deceased.
- Nov. 8. Thomas Jones, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper.

4 Jac. I.—1606.

- May 29. Sir John Davys, At.-Gen.
Robert Jacob, Sol.-Gen.
Sir Charles Calthorpe, Just. C.P.—vice Ady.
- Jan. 3. Sir Humphrey Winche, Ch. Baron, in the room of Sir Edmund Pelham, deceased.
- Feb. 11. Sir Dominick Saarsfield, Just. K. B.—Everard deceased.

5 Jac. I.—1607.

- May 11. Christopher Sibthorpe, Just. K. B. in the room of Geoffrey Osbaldestone.

6 Jac. I.—1608.

- Jan. 30. Sir Humphrey Winche, Ch. Just. K. B.—Sir James Ley resigned.

216 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1609—1615.

Feb. 9. John Beere, Sergeant,—Kerdiffe deceased.

7 Jac. I.—1609.

July 4. Sir John Denham, Ch. Baron.

Oct. 5. Sir Francis Aungier, Master of the Rolls.
—St. Leger resigned.

Nov. 4. John Blennerhasset, Baron.

8 Jac. I.—1610.

Oct. 12. Gerald Lowther, Just. C. P.

Nov. 28. Sir Dominick Saarsfield, Ch. Just. C. P.
in reversion after Sir Nicholas Walshe.
William Sparke, Just. K. B.

9 Jac. I.—1611.

10 Jac. I.—1612.

April 28. Sir John Denham, Ch. Just. K. B.—Sir
Humphrey Winche appointed a Just.
C. P. in England.
Sir William Methwold, Ch. Baron.

11 Jac. I.—1613.

12 Jac. I.—1614.

13 Jac. I.—1615.

Jan. Sir Dominick Saarsfield, Ch. Just. C. P.
—Walshe deceased.

14 Jac. I.—1616.

Jan. 11. Baron Elliott died.

15 Jac. I.—1617.

May 13. John Brereton, Sergeant,—John Beere deceased.

June 19. Sir William Jones, Ch. Just. K. B.—Denham appointed a Baron in England.

Oct. 3. Lancelot Lowther, Baron.

16 Jac. I.—1618.

Feb. 10. Sir Richard Bolton, Sol.-Gen.—Robert Jacob deceased.

17 Jac. I.—1619.

April 10. Sir William Jones, Ch. Just. K. B., Sir William Methwold, Ch. Baron, Sir Francis Aungier, Master of the Rolls, Lord Keepers.—Abp. Jones deceased.

May 13. Sir Adam Loftus, (created Viscount Loftus of Ely,) Chancellor.

Oct. 30. Sir William Ryves, At.-Gen.—Sir John Davys deceased.

March 1. Sir William Methwold, Ch. Baron, died.

18 Jac. I.—1620.

April 27. Sir John Blennerhasset, Ch. Baron.

June 17. Sir George Shurley, Ch. Just. K. B.—in the room of Sir William Jones, resigned.

218 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1621—1625.

Feb. 10. John Phillpott, Just. C. P.—Palmer deceased.

19 Jac. I.—1621.

20 Jac. I.—1622.

Jan. 20. Edward Bolton, Sol.-Gen.—Sir R. Bolton, At.-Gen. of the Court of Wards.

21 Jac. I.—1623.

Jan. 28. Sir Edward Harris, Just. K. B. in the room of William Sparke, deceased.

22 Jac. I.—1624.

May 19. Sir Laurence Parsons, Baron, in the room of Robert Oglethorpe resigned.

Oct. 14. Gerald Lowther, Just. C. P., died.

23 Jac. I.—1625.

1 Car. I. March 27, 1625.

Lord Chancellor,

Adam, Viscount Loftus, of Ely.

Master of the Rolls,

Francis, Lord Aungier.

King's Bench,

Sir George Shurley, Ch. Just.

Christopher Sibthorpe.

Edward Harris.

Common Pleas,

Sir Dominick Saarsfield, Ch. Just.

John Phillpott.

- Exchequer,
 Sir John Blennerhasset, Ch. B.
 Sir Laurence Parsons.
 Lancelot Lowther.
- At.-Gen.—Sir William Ryves.
 Sol.-Gen.—Edward Bolton.
 Sergeant.—John Brereton.
- June 29. Sir R. Bolton, Ch. B.—Blennerhasset deceased.
- Jan. 19. Samuel Maiart, Just. C. P.

 2 Car. I.—1626.

 3 Car. I.—1627.
- May 30. James, Abp. of Armagh, Henry, Lord Docwra, Sir William Parsons, and Sir Adam Loftus, Keepers of the Great Seal during the Chancellor's absence.
- Oct. 26. Nathaniel Catelyn, 2d Sergeant.

 4 Car. I.—1628.
- Sept. 14. Gerard Lowther, Baron,—Sir Laurence Parsons deceased.

 5 Car. I.—1629.
- Oct. 6. James Barry, Prime Sergeant,—Brereton deceased.

 6 Car. I.—1630.

7 Car. I.—1631.

8 Car. I.—1632.

- Oct. 8. Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls, died,
æet. 70.
Mar. 22. Christopher Wandesforde, Master of the
Rolls.
-

9 Car. I.—1633.

- June 21. Hugh Cressy, Just. K. B.—Sibthorpe de-
ceased.
-

10 Car. I.—1634.

- April 24. Sir Gerard Lowther, Ch. Just. C. P.—
Saarsfield removed by sentence in the
Court of Star Chamber.
Aug. 5. James Barry, Baron.
Sir Maurice Eustace, Prime Sergeant.
-

11 Car. I.—1635.

12 Car. I.—1636.

- April 4. Sir Edward Harris, Just. K. B., died.
Dec. 6. Sir William Ryves, Just. K. B.
7. Richard Osbaldeston, At.-Gen.
Jan. 10. Lancelot Lowther, Baron, died.
30. William Hilton, Baron.
-

13 Car. I.—1637.

- April 14. William Sambach, 2d Sergeant,—Catelyn
deceased.

Nov. 6. James Donnellan, Just. C. P.—Phillpott deceased.

14 Car. I.—1638.

May 26. Robert, Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus, Christopher Wandesforde, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, Lord Keepers.

15 Car. I.—1639.

Jan. 15. Sir Richard Bolton, Chancellor,—Loftus removed.

Feb. 20. Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, in the room of Christopher Wandesforde, deceased.

16 Car. I.—1640.

May 5. Sir Edward Bolton, Ch. Baron.

June 24. Sir William Sambach, Sol.-Gen.

Oct. 1. Thomas Tempest, At.-Gen.—Osbaldeston deceased.

17 Car. I.—1641.

18 Car. I.—1642.

19 Car. I.—1643.

April. Mr. Cressy, Just. K. B. died, and Thomas Bavand was appointed to succeed him, but died before he had any formal grant.

20 Car. I.—1644.

- May 13. Thomas Dongan, Just. K. B.
 June 22. Sir Maurice Eustace, Master of the Rolls
 in reversion after Sir John Temple.
 Nov. 19. Mr. Baron Hilton, appointed a Just. C.
 P. by the L. L. Ormond, and held both
 offices together by a clause in his patent
 of Justice.

21 Car. I.—1645.

22 Car. I.—1646.

23 Car. I.—1647.

24 Car. I.—1648.

1 Car. II., January 30, 1649.

Lord Chancellor,
 Sir Richard Bolton.

Master of the Rolls,
 Sir John Temple.

King's Bench,
 Sir George Shurley, Ch. Just.
 Thomas Dongan.
 Sir William Ryves.

Common Pleas,
 Sir Gerard Lowther, Ch. Just.
 William Hilton.

Exchequer,
Sir Edward Bolton, Ch. B.
William Hilton.
James Barry.

At.-Gen.—Thomas Tempest.

Sol.-Gen.—Sir William Sambach.

Prime Sergeant.—Sir Maurice Eustace.

July 18. William Basil, At.-Gen. of the Commonwealth in all the Courts of Record in Ireland.

2 Car. II.—1650.

3 Car. II.—1651.

Aug. 19. Mr. Just. Hilton died.

4 Car. II.—1652.

5 Car. II.—1653.

6 Car. II.—1654.

7 Car. II.—1655.

Miles Corbet, Ch. Baron.

Richard Pepys, Ch. Just. of the Upper Bench.

June 14. Richard Pepys, Ch. Just. U. B., Sir Gerard Lowther, Ch. Just. C. B., and Miles Corbet, Ch. Baron, Commissioners of the Great Seal.

224 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1656—1660.

July 13. James Donnellan appointed a Just. of the
Common Bench by the Lord Protector.

8 Car. II.—1656.

Aug. 20. William Steele, Chancellor appointed by
Cromwell.

9 Car. II.—1657.

William Ellys, Sol.-Gen.

Jan. 19. John Santhey, Ch. Just. of the Upper Bench
for one term only,—Pepys deceased.

24. William Basil, Ch. Just. U. B.

10 Car. II.—1658.

Robert Shapcott, Sol.-Gen. Hilary Term.

11 Car. II.—1659.

John Cook, Just. U. B.

April 21. John Santhey, Baron.

12 Car. II.—1660.

April 3. Gerard Lowther, Ch. Just. C. P., died.

June 23. Sir William Domville, At.-Gen.

July 10. Sir John Temple, Sol.-Gen.

Oct. 9. Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 19. Thomas Dongan, Baron.

Sir Richard Kennedy, Bart., Baron.

James Donnellan, Ch. Just. C. P.

Sir William Aston, Just. K. B.

Thomas Stockton, Just. K. B.

- Jan. 19. Sir Jerome Alexander, Just. C. P.
 29. Sir Robert Booth, Just. C. P.

13 Car. II.—1661.

- Feb. 8. Sir James Barry, (created Lord Santry,) Ch. Just. K. B.
 Mar. 21. Sir Audley Mervyn, Prime Sergeant.
 May 1. Robert Griffith, 2d Sergt.

14 Car. II.—1662.

- Oct. 26. John Povey, Baron,—Thomas Dongan deceased.

16 Car. II.—1664.

- May 10. Sir William Temple granted the office of Master of the Rolls, in reversion after his father and Sir M. Eustace.

17 Car. II.—1665.

- June 22. Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, died.
 24. Michael, Abp. of Dublin, Lord Keeper.
 27. Sir Edward Smith, Ch. Just. C. P., in the room of James Donellan, deceased.

18 Car. II.—1666.

- July 9. John Bysse, Ch. Baron,—Sir E. Bolton deceased.

19 Car. II.—1667.

20 Car. II.—1668.

21 Car. II.—1669.

- Mar. 17. Sir Robert Booth, Ch. Just. C. P.—Sir
Edward Smith resigned.
Robert Johnson, Just. C. P.
-

22 Car. II.—1670.

- May 13. Henry Hene, 2d Sergt.—Robert Griffith
deceased.
June 25. Sir Jerome Alexander, Just. C. P., died.
Nov. 5. Oliver Jones, Just. C. P.
-

23 Car. II.—1671.

24 Car. II.—1672.

- April 11. Oliver Jones, Just. K. B.—Aston de-
ceased.
12. Adam Cusake, Just. C. P.—vice Jones.
-

25 Car. II.—1673.

- April 11. John Povey, Ch. Just. K. B.—Lord San-
try deceased.
14. Henry Hene, Baron.
May 10. Richard Reynell, 2d Sergeant.
-

26 Car. II.—1674.

- May 26. Sir Richard Reynell, Just. C. P., in the
room of Robert Johnson.

May 26. John Osborne, 2d Sergt.

27 Car. II.—1675.

Oct. 24. Sir Audley Mervyn died.

26. Sir William Davys, Prime Sergeant.

28 Car. II.—1676.

Aug. 29. Mr. Osborne had a grant of the office of
Prime Sergeant in reversion after Sir
William Davys.

Nov. 17. Henry Hene had a grant as a Just. C. P.
to save discontinuances.

29 Car. II.—1677.

Nov. 14. Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls,
died.

30 Car. II.—1678.

31 Car. II.—1679.

Mar. 10. Sir Standish Hartstonge, Baron.

Henry Hene, Ch. Baron. — Byssse de-
ceased.

26. Ch. Just. Povey died.

April 3. Sir Robert Booth, Ch. Just. K. B.

May 3. John Keatinge, Ch. Just. C. P.

32 Car. II.—1680.

May 2. Sir William Davys, Ch. Just. K. B.—Sir
Robert Booth deceased.

May 3. Richard Stephens, 2d Sergeant,—Osborne
Prime Sergeant.

33 Car. II.—1681.

Sept. 15. William Worth, Baron, in the room of
Sir Richard Kennedy, deceased.

Dec. 28. Adam Cusake, Just. C. P., died.

34 Car. II.—1682.

Feb. 4. Arthur Turner, Just. C. P.

Sept. 5. John Lyndon, appointed 3d Sergt.

Nov. 11. William Beckett, 2d Sergt., in the room of
Richard Stephens, dismissed.

Jan. 20. John Lyndon, Just. K. B.—Jones deceased.

35 Car. II.—1683.

Feb. 19. Sir Richard Ryves, 3d Sergt.

Aug. 3. Henry Echlin, 3d Sergt.—Beckett de-
ceased.

36 Car. II.—1684.

Oct. 13. Samuel Gorges, Just. C. P.—Turner de-
ceased.

37 Car. II.—1685.

1 Jac. II. February 6, 1685.

Lord Keeper,

Michael, Abp. of Armagh.

Master of the Rolls,

Sir William Temple.

King's Bench,
Sir William Davys, Ch. Just.
John Lyndon.
Thomas Stockton.

Common Pleas,
John Keatinge, Ch. Just.
Sir Richard Reynell.
Samuel Gorges.

Exchequer,
Henry Hene, Ch. B.
William Worth.
Sir Standish Hartstonge.

At.-Gen.—Sir William Domville.

Sol.-Gen.—John Temple.

Prime Sergeant, John Osborne.

2d Sergeant, Sir Richard Ryves.

3d Sergeant, Henry Echlin.

Mar. 4. Sir Richard Reynell, Just. K. B.—Stockton deceased.

Robert Johnson, Just. C. P.

2 Jac. II.—1686.

April 16. Sir Charles Porter, Chancellor,—the Primate removed.

23. Thomas Nugent, Just. K. B.—Reynell removed.

230 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1687—1688.

April 23. Sir Charles Ingleby, Baron,—Worth displaced.

24. Denis Daly, Just. C. P.—Johnson removed.

June 1. Sir Stephen Rice, Baron,—Hartstonge removed.

3 Jac. II.—1687.

Feb. 12. Sir Alexander Fitton, (created Lord Gosworth,) Chancellor, in the room of Sir Charles Porter.

15. Sir Richard Nagle, At.-Gen.,—Sir William Domville displaced.

Gerald Dillon, Prime Sergeant,—vice Osborne.

April 11. Sir Stephen Rice, Ch. Baron,—vice Hene.

12. Sir Henry Lynch, Bart., Baron.

Peter Martin, Just. C. P.—Samuel Gorges deceased.

May 6. Sir John Barnewall, 3d Sergt. — Sir Richard Ryves removed.

Oct. 15. Thomas Nugent, (created Lord Riverston,) Ch. Just. K. B., in the room of Sir William Davys.

Jan. 26. Sir Bryan O'Neile, Just. K. B.—vice Nugent.

4 Jac. II.—1688.

March 2. Sir John Barnewall, Baron,—Ingleby appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in England.

March 2. Sir Theobald Butler, 3d Sergeant.

5 Jac. II.—1689.

Lord Chancellor,
Sir Alexander Fitton.

Master of the Rolls,
Sir William Talbot, Bart.

King's Bench,
Thomas Nugent, Ch. Just.
John Lyndon.
Sir Bryan O'Neile, Bart.

Common Pleas,
John Keatinge, Ch. Just.
Denis Daly.
Peter Martin.

Exchequer,
Sir Stephen Rice, Ch. B.
Sir Henry Lynch.
Sir John Barnewall.

At.-Gen.—Sir Richard Nagle.

Sol.-Gen.—Sir Theobald Butler.

Prime Sergeant.—Gerald Dillon.

1 William and Mary, February 13, 1689.

2 William and Mary.—1690.

Aug. 1. Richard Pyne, Sir Richard Ryves, and

232 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1691—1692.

Robert Rochfort, Commissioners of the Great Seal.

- Sept. 2. Sir Richard Cox, Just. C. P.—Daly removed.
 29. John Osborne, Prime Sergeant.
 Oct. 28. Sir Henry Echlin, Baron,—Barnewall removed.
 Nov. 14. Sir Richard Stephens, 2d Sergeant.
 Dec. 3. Sir Richard Stevens, Just. K. B.—O'Neile removed.
 5. John Hely, Ch. Baron,—Rice displaced.
 6. Sir Richard Reynell, Ch. Just. K. B.
 John Jeffryson, Just C. P.—Martin removed.
 10. Sir Standish Hartstonge, Baron, in the room of Sir Henry Lynch.
 29. Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor.
 Sir Richard Levinge, Sol.-Gen.—Butler removed.
 Jan. 5. Sir Richard Ryves, 2d Sergt.
 22. Richard Pyne, Ch. Just. C. P.

3 William and Mary.—1691.

- Feb. 19. Alan Brodrick, 3d Sergeant.
 Mar. 21. Sir John Temple, At.-Gen.

4 William and Mary.—1692.

- Mar. 18. Sir Henry Echlin, Just. K. B.—Stephens deceased.

- Mar. 19. Sir Richard Ryves, Baron.
 Feb. 8. Nehemiah Donnellan, Prime Sergeant,
 in the room of John Osborne deceased.
 Thomas Packenham, 3d Sergt.

5 William and Mary.—1693.

- Feb. 16. Sir Henry Echlin, Baron,—Hartstonge
 deceased.

- April 8. Thomas Coote, Just. K. B.—vice Echlin.

- Nov. 17. Francis, Abp. of Dublin, Edward, Earl of
 Meath, Francis, Earl of Longford, and
 Murrough, Viscount Blessington, Com-
 missioners of the Great Seal.

6 William and Mary.—1694.

7 Wm. III., December 28.—1694.

- June 6. Robert Rochfort, At.-Gen., in the room of
 Sir John Temple, resigned.

Alan Brodrick, Sol.-Gen.—Sir Richard
 Levinge resigned.

7. Sir Richard Pyne, Ch. Just. K. B., in the
 room of Sir Richard Reynell, resigned.

Sir John Hely, Ch. Just. C. P.—vice
 Pyne.

Robert Doyne, Ch. Baron,—vice Hely.

10. Nehemiah Donnellan, Baron, Sir Richard
 Ryves deceased.

- Nov. 5. Sir Thomas Packenham, Prime Sergeant.
-

234 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1695—1700.

8 Wm. III.—1695.

- Jan. 13. William Neave, 2d Sergeant.
June 20. William Berkeley, Master of the Rolls, in
the room of Sir William Temple, re-
signed.
Dec. 8. Lord Chancellor Porter died.

9 Wm. III.—1696.

- Jan. 12. John Jeffryson, Just. C. P., Thomas Coote,
Just. K. B., and Nehemiah Donnellan,
Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Mar. 11. John Methuen, Chancellor.

10 Wm. III.—1697.

11 Wm. III.—1698.

- Oct. 3. Robert Tracy, Just. K. B.—Lyndon de-
ceased.

12 Wm. III.—1699.

- Oct. 26. John Jeffryson, Just. C. P., died.
Nov. 13. Mr. Justice Tracy, K. B., surrendered his
patent, being appointed a Baron of the
Exchequer in England.

13 Wm. III.—1700.

- Feb. 20. John Smith, Just. C. P.—vice Jeffryson
deceased.
April 7. Ch. Just. Hely, C. P., died at Ennis, on
circuit.

- May 16. Sir Richard Cox, Ch. Just. C. P.
 29. James Macartney, Just. K. B.—vice
 Tracey.
 June 24. Sir Gilbert Dolben, Just. C. P.—vice Cox.

14 Wm. III.—1701.

1 Anne, March 8, 1702.

Lord Chancellor,
 John Methuen.

Master of the Rolls,
 William, Lord Berkeley.

Queen's Bench,
 Sir Richard Pyne, Ch. Just.
 Thomas Coote.
 James Macartney.

Common Pleas,
 Sir Richard Cox, Ch. Just.
 John Smith.
 Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart.

Exchequer,
 Robert Doyne, Ch. Baron.
 Sir Henry Echlin.
 Nehemiah Donnellan.

At.-Gen.—Robert Rochfort.

Sol.-Gen.—Alan Brodrick.

Prime Sergt.—Sir Thomas Packenham.

2d Sergt.—William Neave.

May. Anthony Upton, Just. C. P.—Smith resigned.

Feb. 28. Robert Saunders, Prime Sergeant,—Sir Thomas Packenham deceased.

2 Anne.—1703.

Aug. 6. Sir Richard Cox, Chancellor, in the room of John Methuen, resigned.

Feb. 1. Robert Doyne, Ch. Just. C. P.
Nehemiah Donnellan, Ch. Baron.

15. Robert Johnson, Baron.

3 Anne.—1704.

April 15. Sir Richard Levinge, Sol.-Gen.—Brodrick resigned.

4 Anne.—1705.

5 Anne.—1706.

July 2. John Methuen, late Chancellor, died.—
Annals. Queen Anne, Vol. 5. P. 495.

Aug. 3. Richard Freeman, Ch. Baron, in the room of Nehemiah Donnellan, deceased.

6 Anne.—1707.

June 30. Richard Freeman, Chancellor.—Cox resigned.

Robert Rochfort, Ch. Baron.

Alan Brodrick, At.-Gen.

7 Anne.—1708.

- Dec. 1. William Neave, Prime Sergt.—Robert
Saunders deceased.
William Caulfield, 2d Sergt.
-

8 Anne.—1709.

- Sept. 8. John Foster, Sol.-Gen., in the room of Sir
Richard Levinge.
Jan. 4. Alan Brodrick, Ch. Just. Q. B.—Sir
Richard Pyne deceased.
5. John Foster, At.-Gen.
William Whitshed, Sol.-Gen.
-

9 Anne.—1710.

- Nov. 20. Lord Chancellor Freeman died.
28. William, Abp. of Dublin, Robert, Earl of
Kildare, and Thomas Keightly, Com-
missioners of the Great Seal.
Jan. 22. Sir Constantine Phipps, Chancellor.
-

10 Anne.—1711.

- July 3. Francis Bernard, Sol.-Gen.—Whitshed
resigned.
5. Sir Richard Levinge, At.-Gen.—Foster
resigned.
Sir Richard Cox, Ch. Just. Q. B.—Alan
Brodrick removed.
28. Richard Nutley, Just. Q. B.—Macartney
removed.

238 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1712—1714.

Aug. 11. Robert Blennerhasset, Prime Sergt.—
Neave removed.

14. Morley Saunders, 2d Sergt.—Caulfield re-
moved.

Nov. 29. John Cliffe, 3d Sergt.

Feb. 9. Morley Saunders, Prime Sergeant, in the
room of Robert Blennerhasset deceased.

12. John Cliffe, 2d Sergt.

25. John Staunton, 3d Sergt.

11 Anne.—1712.

12 Anne.—1713.

13 Anne.—1714.

1 Geo. I., August 1, 1714.

Lord Chancellor,
Sir Constantine Phipps.

Master of the Rolls,
William Lord Berkeley.

King's Bench,
Sir Richard Cox, Ch. Just.
Thomas Coote.
Richard Nutley.

Common Pleas,
Robert Doyne, Ch. Just.
Sir Gilbert Dolben.
Anthony Upton.

- Exchequer,
 Robert Rochfort, Ch. B.
 Sir Henry Echlin.
 Robert Johnson.
- At.-Gen.—Sir Richard Levinge.
 Sol.-Gen.—Francis Bernard.
 Prime Sergt.—Morley Saunders.
 2d Sergt.—John Cliffe,
 3d Sergt.—John Staunton.
- Oct. 11. Alan Brodrick, (Lord Middleton,) Chancellor, in the room of Sir Constantine Phipps.
14. William Whitshed, Ch. Just. K. B.—Cox removed.
 James Macartney, Just. K. B.—Nutley removed.
 Joseph Dean, Ch. Baron,—Rochfort removed.
 John Foster, Ch. Just. C. P.—Doyme removed.
- Dec. 3. George Gore, At.-Gen.—Levinge resigned.
 John Rogerson, Sol.-Gen.—vice Bernard.
7. James Macartney, Just. C. P.—Upton resigned.
8. William Caulfield, Prime Sergeant.
14. John Witherington, 3d Sergt.
18. Robert Fitzgerald, 2d Sergt.
- Jan. 18. John Pocklington, Baron,—Echlin removed.

240 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1715—1717.

- Jan. 18. John St. Leger, Baron,—Johnson removed.
Feb. 4. Geoffrey Gilbert, Just. K. B.—vice Ma-
cartney.
June 3. William Caulfield, Just. K. B.—Coote
removed.
13. Godfrey Boate, Prime Sergeant.
July 5. Geoffrey Gilbert, Ch. Baron,—Deane de-
ceased.
-

2 Geo. I.—1715.

- June 23. Godfrey Boate, Just. K. B.—vice Gilbert.
Robert Fitzgerald, Prime Sergeant.
July 6. Edward, Abp. of Tuam, Henry, Baron
Farrard, and John, Lord Tullamore,
Commissioners of the Great Seal.
-

3 Geo. I.—1716.

- Aug. 23. John Witherington, 2d Sergt.
July 5. John Barrington, alias Shute, Master or
Keeper of the Rolls, in reversion after
William, Lord Berkeley.
-

4 Geo. I.—1717.

- Jan. 7. Edward, Abp. of Tuam, Henry, Baron
Farrard, and John, Lord Tullamore,
Commissioners of the Great Seal.
June 11. Mr. Upton, late Just. C. P., died.—See
Political State of Europe for this year in
the obituary.
-

5 Geo. I.—1718.

- Dec. 23. William Brodrick, 2d Sergt., in the room
of John Witherington, deceased.

6 Geo. I.—1719.

- May 19. George Gore, Just. C. P., in the room of
Sir Gilbert Dolben, resigned.
23. John Rogerson, At.-Gen.—vice Gore.
July 2. Ch. Just. Foster died.

7 Geo. I.—1720.

- Dec. 5. Sir Richard Levinge, Ch. Just. C. P.
26. Thomas Marlay, Sol.-Gen.

8 Geo. I.—1721.

- April. Mr. Just. Boate, K. B., died.
May 29. John Parnell, Just. K. B.
June 9. Ch. Baron Gilbert resigned and appointed
a Baron of the Exchequer in England.
28. Bernard Hale, Ch. Baron.

9 Geo. I.—1722.

- Oct. 22. Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart., late Just. C. P.,
died at his seat at Findon in Northamp-
tonshire.—See Political state of Europe
for this year in the obituary.

10 Geo. I.—1723.

- Oct. 9. Sir Constantine Phipps, late Chancellor,

died æt. 68.—See Political state of Europe for this year in the obituary.

- Jan. 26. Francis Bernard, Prime Sergeant,—Robert Fitzgerald deceased.

11 Geo. I.—1724.

- Sept. Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., Ch. Just. C. P., died.

- Nov. 9. Thomas Wyndham, Ch. Just. C. P.

- May 11. Thomas Carter appointed Deputy Keeper of the Rolls by William Lord Berkeley.

- July 23. Richard West, Chancellor,—Lord Middleton resigned.

12 Geo. I.—1725.

- Sept. 17. Thomas Dalton, Ch. Baron,—Hale resigned and appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in England.

- Dec. Sir Henry Echlin, Bart., late Baron, died.
—See Political state of Europe for this year in the obituary.

- Mar. 28. Robert Jocelyn, 3d Sergt.

- June 20. Francis Bernard, Just. C. P.—Macartney resigned.

22. Henry Singleton, Prime Sergt.

13 Geo. I.—1726.

- Dec. 3. Lord Chancellor West died.

21. Thomas Wyndham, created Baron Wyndham of Finglas, Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 10. William Whitshed, Ch. Just. C. P.

May 4. John Rogerson, Ch. Just. K. B.

Thomas Marlay, At.-Gen.

Robert Joceyln, Sol.-Gen.

John Bowes, 3d Sergt.

1 Geo. II.—June 11, 1727.

Lord Chancellor,

Thomas, Lord Wyndham.

Master of the Rolls,

William, Lord Berkeley.

King's Bench,

John Rogerson, Ch. Just.

William Caulfield.

John Parnell.

Common Pleas,

William Whitshed, Ch. Just.

George Gore.

Francis Bernard.

Exchequer,

Thomas Dalton, Ch. B.

John St. Leger.

John Pocklington.

At.-Gen.—Thomas Marlay.

Sol.-Gen.—Robert Joceyln.

Prime Sergt.—Henry Singleton.

2d Sergt.—William Brodrick.

3d Sergt.—John Bowes.

244 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1728—1731.

- July 2. Mr. Just. Parnell died.
 Aug. 26. Ch. Just. Whitshed died, ~~at~~ 51.
 Nov. 24. James Reynolds, Ch. Just. C. P.
 29. Michael Ward, Just. K. B.
 Dec. 17. James Macartney, late Just. C. P., died.
 Jan. 5. Robert Dixon, 3d Sergt.—Brodrick re-
 signed.

2 Geo. II.—1728.

- Aug. Viscount Middleton, late Chancellor, died.

3 Geo. II.—1729.

- Nov. 7. Sir Bernard Hale, late Ch. Baron, died.—
 See Political state of Europe, for this
 year in the obituary.
 10. Richard Nutley, late Just. K. B., died.

4 Geo. II.—1730.

- June 25. Ch. Baron Dalton died.
 Oct. 21. Thomas Marlay, Ch. Baron.
 22. Robert Joceyn, At.-Gen.
 23. John Bowes, Sol.-Gen.
 Henry Purdon, 3d Sergt.

5 Geo. II.—1731.

- July 1. Mr. Just. Bernard, C. P., died.
 Oct. 22. John Pocklington, Baron, died.
 Dec. 23. Robert Dixon, Just. C. P.
 29. Thomas Carter, appointed Keeper of the
 Rolls on the surrender of Lords Berkeley
 and Barrington.

Feb. 5. Robert Dixon, Just. C. P., died.

23. Robert Lindsay, Just. C. P.

April 29. Richard Bettesworth, 3d Sergt.

6 Geo. II.—1732.

June 26. John Wainwright, Baron,—Pocklington deceased.

Feb. 28. Robert Doyne, late Ch. Just. C. P., died.

May 20. Sir Richard Cox, late Chancellor, died.

7 Geo. II.—1733.

8 Geo. II.—1734.

Aug. 5. Henry Rose, Just. K. B.—Caulfield resigned.

9 Geo. II.—1735.

10 Geo. II.—1736.

Sept. 18. John, Abp. of Dublin, Richard, Viscount Molesworth, and Arthur, Bp. of Meath, Commissioners of the Great Seal during the absence of Lord Wyndham.

11 Geo. II.—1737.

Mar. Mr. Sergt. Purdon died.

April 18. Robert Marshall, 3d Sergt.

12 Geo. II.—1738.

13 Geo. II.—1739.

- Sept. 7. Robert Joceyn, (afterwards created Baron
Newport and Viscount Joceyn,) Lord
Chancellor, in the room of Lord Wynd-
ham, resigned.
11. John Bowes, At.-Gen.
- Oct. 6. St. George Caulfield, Sol.-Gen.
- May 30. Henry Singleton, Ch. Just. C. P.—Sir
James Reynolds appointed a Baron of
the Exchequer in England.

14 Geo. II.—1740.

- Mar. 31. R. Bettesworth, 2d Sergt., died.
- April 15. Baron Wainwright died. — *Gent. Mag.*
1741, p. 221.

15 Geo. II.—1741.

- July 30. Richard Mountney, Baron.
- Aug. 23. Ch. Just. Rogerson, K. B., died.
- Jan. 14. Arthur Dawson, Baron,—St. Leger re-
signed.
Thomas Marlay, Ch. Just. K. B.
Arthur Blennerhasset, Prime Sergt.
15. John Bowes, Chief Baron.
St. George Caulfield, At.-Gen.
Warden Flood, Sol.-Gen.
21. Robert Marshall, 2d Sergt.—Bettesworth
deceased.
Philip Tisdall, 3d Sergt.

16 Geo. II.—1742.

- Dec. Mr. Just. Lindsay, C. P., died.

- Jan. 12. Henry Rose, Just. K. B., died.—Gent. Mag.
1743, p. 51.
- Feb. 23. William Yorke, Just. C. P.—vice Lind-
say.
- May 5. Arthur Blennerhasset, Just. K. B.—vice
Rose.
9. Anthony Malone, Prime Sergt.
23. Sir John St. Leger, Bart., late Baron, died.
—Gent. Mag. 1743, p. 275.
- 17 Geo. II.—1743.
- 18 Geo. II.—1744.
- 19 Geo. II.—1745.
- Oct. 4. Robert French, Just. C. P., in the room of
George Gore, resigned.
- Nov. 24. Lord Wyndham, late Chancellor, died.
—Gent. Mag. p. 614.
- 20 Geo. II.—1746.
- 21 Geo. II.—1747.
- 22 Geo. II.—1748.
- 23 Geo. II.—1749.
- 24 Geo. II.—1750.
- 25 Geo. II.—1751.
- Oct. 1. St. George Caulfield, Ch. Just. K. B., in
the room of Thomas Marlay, resigned.

248 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1752—1756.

- Oct. 2. Warden Flood, At.-Gen.
Philip Tisdall, Sol.-Gen.
28. Richard Malone, 3d Sergt.

26 Geo. II.—1752.

27 Geo. II.—1753.

- Jan. 24. Eaton Stannard, Prime Sergt., in the room
 of the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, ap-
 pointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Feb. 19. Sir William Yorke, Bart., Ch. Just. C. P.
 —Henry Singleton resigned.
20. Robert Marshall, Just. C. P.—vice Yorke.
April 24. Henry Singleton, Master and Keeper of
 the Rolls,—Thomas Carter removed.

28 Geo. II.—1754.

29 Geo. II.—1755.

30 Geo. II.—1756.

- Sept. 17. Charles, Abp. of Dublin, Humphrey, Earl
 of Lanesborough, and Charles, Baron
 Tullamore, Commissioners of the Great
 Seal.
Dec. 2. Viscount Joceyn, Chancellor, died.—Gent.
 Mag. p. 595.
Mar. 22. John Bowes, (after created Baron Bowes
 of Clonllyn,) Chancellor.
29. Edward Willes, Ch. Baron.

31 Geo. II.—1757.

- Sept. Mr. Sergt. Stannard died.
 Oct. 6. William Scott, Prime Sergt.
 Nov. 25. Richard Malone, 2d Sergt.
 24. Marcus Patterson, 3d Sergt.
 Jan. 25. Christopher Robinson, Just. K. B.—
 Blennerhasset deceased.

32 Geo. II.—1758.

- Feb. 21. Michael Ward, Just. K. B., died.—Gent.
 Mag. 1759, p. 146.

33 Geo. II.—1759.

- July 6. William Scott, Just. K. B.—vice Ward,
 deceased.
 26. Richard Malone, Sergt., died.—Gent. Mag.
 p. 392.
 27. Thomas Tennison, Prime Sergt.—vice
 Scott.
 Sept. 10. Edmund Malone, 2d Sergt.
 Nov. 9. Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Master of
 the Rolls, died.—Gent. Mag. p. 551.
 30. Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Master of the
 Rolls.

34 Geo. II.—1760.

- July 10. Charles, Abp. of Dublin, Humphrey, Earl
 of Lanesborough, Charles, Earl of Charle-
 ville, and Sir William York, Ch. Just.
 C. P., Commissioners of the Great Seal.

- Aug. 25. Warden Flood, Ch. Just. K. B. — St.
George Caulfield resigned.
27. Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, At.-Gen.
John Gore, Sol.-Gen.

1 Geo. III.—October 25, 1760.

Lord Chancellor,
Lord Bowes.

Keeper of the Rolls,
Right Hon. Richard Rigby.

King's Bench,
Warden Flood, Ch. Just.
Christopher Robinson.
William Scott.

Common Pleas,
Sir William Yorke, Ch. Just.
Robert French.
Robert Marshall.

Exchequer,
Edward Willes, Ch. B.
Richard Mountney.
Arthur Dawson.

At.-Gen.—Philip Tisdall.

Sol.-Gen.—John Gore.

Prime Sergt.—Thomas Tennison.

2d Sergt.—Edmund Malone.

3d Sergt.—Marcus Patterson.

May 21. Richard Aston, Ch. Just. C. P.—Sir William Yorke resigned.

2 Geo. III.—1761.

Dec. 11. Thomas Tennison, Just. C. P.—French resigned.

John Hely Hutchinson, Prime Sergt.

3 Geo. III.—1762.

4 Geo. III.—1763.

April 16. Warden Flood, Ch. Just. K. B., died.—
Gent. Mag. 1764, p. 198.

June 22. Ford, Earl of Cavan, Charles, Viscount Ranelagh, and William, Bp. of Meath, Commissioners of the Great Seal, in the event of the death or absence of the Chancellor.

Sept. 24. John Gore, (created Earl of Annaly,) Ch. Just. K. B.

Marcus Patterson, Sol.-Gen.

Oct. 10. James Dennis, 3d Sergt.

5 Geo. III.—1764.

Mar. 19. Richard Clayton, Ch. Just. C. P.—Sir Richard Aston appointed a Just. K. B. in England.

252 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1765—1769.

6 Geo. III.—1765.

- Sept. 19. Anthony Foster, Ch. Baron,—vice Willea,
appointed Sol.-Gen. in England.

7 Geo. III.—1766.

- Jan. 13. Edmund Malone, Just. C. P.—Robert
Marshall resigned.
14. James Dennis, 2d Sergt.
15. Godfrey Lill, 3d Sergt.
July 22. Lord Chancellor Bowes died.—An. Reg.
1767, p. 176.
Aug. 3. Arthur, Abp. of Dublin, Frederick, Bp. of
Cloyne, and Thomas, Lord Howth,
Commissioners of the Great Seal.

8 Geo. III.—1767.

- Jan. 9. James Hewitt, (created Lord Lifford,)
Chancellor.
April 9. Baron Mountney died. — Gent. Mag.
1768, p. 198.
Aug. 1. William Henn, Just. K. B.—vice Scott.
William Scott, Baron.

9 Geo. III.—1768.

- Nov. 25. George Smyth, Baron.—Arthur Dawson
resigned.

10 Geo. III.—1769.

- July 4. Marcus Patterson, Ch. Just. C. P.—
Richard Clayton resigned.

- July 4. Godfrey Lill, Sol.-Gen.
 8. Richard Clayton, late Ch. Just. C. P.,
 died at his seat at Addington in Lanca-
 shire.—Gent. Mag. 1770, p. 345.
 12. Maurice Coppinger, 3d Sergt.

11 Geo. III.—1770.

12 Geo. III.—1771.

- Jan. Baron Smyth died.
 Mar. 28. Richard Power, Baron.

13 Geo. III.—1772.

14 Geo. III.—1773.

- April 22. Edmund Malone, Just. C. P., died.—An.
 Reg. 1774, p. 192.
 July 18. James Dennis, Prime Sergt.—Hutchinson
 resigned.
 19. Maurice Coppinger, 2d Sergt.
 20. George Hamilton, 3d Sergt.

15 Geo. III.—1774.

- Dec. 15. Godfrey Lill, Just. C. P.—vice Malone,
 deceased.
 John Scott, Sol.-Gen.—vice Lill.
 April 29. Arthur Dawson, late Baron, died.—An.
 Reg. 1775, p. 209.

16 Geo. III.—1775.

- April 19. Baron Scott died.—An. Reg. 1776, p.
 224.

254 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1776—1778.

May 1. Right Hon. Anthony Malone died.—An. Reg. p. 225.

14. George Hamilton, Baron.

15. Hugh Carleton, 3d Sergt.—vice Hamilton.

Oct. 11. Sir William Yorke, late Ch. Just. C. P., died.—An. Reg. 1776, p. 228.

17 Geo. III.—1776.

July 23. James Dennis, (created Lord Tracton,) Ch. Baron,—Foster resigned.

24. Walter Hussey Burgh, Prime Sergt.

Sept. 20. Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, At.-Gen., died.—An. Reg. 1777, p. 229.

18 Geo. III.—1777.

Nov. 1. Right Hon. John Scott, At.-Gen.

2. Robert Hellen, Sol.-Gen.

5. Hugh Carleton, 2d Sergt.—Coppinger resigned.

6. Attiwell Wood, 3d Sergt.

Mar. 1. Sir Richard Aston, late Ch. Just. C. P., died.—An. Reg. 1778, p. 225.

19 Geo. III.—1778.

April. Mr. Just. Tennison, C. P., died.

May 4. Robert Hellen, Just. C. P.—vice Tennison, deceased.

Hugh Carleton, Sol.-Gen.

8. Attiwell Wood, 2d Sergt.

James Fitzgerald, 3d Sergt.

20 Geo. III.—1779.

- June 14. James Browne, Prime Sergeant,—Burgh
resigned.

21 Geo. III.—1780.

22 Geo. III.—1781.

- June 1. Walter Hussey Burgh, Prime Sergt.
25. James, Lord Tracton, Ch. Baron, died.—
Gent. Mag. 1782, p. 309.
July 11. W. H. Burgh, Ch. Baron.
12. Barry Yelverton, At.-Gen.—Scott re-
signed.
13. Thomas Kelly, Prime Sergt.—vice Burgh.
25. Peter Metge, 3d Sergt.

23 Geo. III.—1782.

- Sept. 24. Godfrey Lill, Just. C. P., died.—An.
Reg. 1783, p. 239.
Right Hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, Ch.
Baron, died.

24 Geo. III.—1783.

- Dec. 20. Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, At.-Gen.
30. Barry Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore.
Ch. Baron,—Burgh deceased.
31. John Scott, Prime Sergt.—vice Kelly.
Jan. 9. Thomas Kelly, Just. C. P.—Lill de-
ceased.
12. Peter Metge, 4th or additional Baron.

256 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1784—1787.

Jan. 13. Sir Samuel Bradstreet, 4th or additional
Just. K. B.

14. Alexander Crookshank, 4th or additional
Just. C. P.

15. John Toler, 3d Sergt.

Mar. Mr. Sergt. Wood died.

April 3. John, Earl of Annaly, Ch. Just. K. B.,
died.—An. Reg. 1784, p. 220.

8. James Fitzgerald, 2d Sergt.

May 10. Right Hon. John Scott, (created Earl of
Clonmel,) Ch. Just. K. B.

21. James Browne, Prime Sergt.

25 Geo. III.—1784.

26 Geo. III.—1785.

27 Geo. III.—1786.

April. Ch. Just. Patterson, C. P., died.

May 9. Hugh Carleton, Ch. Just. C. P.

10. Arthur Wolfe, Sol.-Gen.

John Bennett, Just. K. B.—Robinson de-
ceased.

June 21. James Fitzgerald, Prime Sergt.—Browne
resigned.

27. John Toler, 2d Sergt.

Joseph Hewitt, 3d Sergt.

28 Geo. III.—1787.

April 8. Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Master of the
Rolls, died.—Gent. Mag. 1788, p. 369.

June 24. William, Duke of Leinster, Keeper of the Rolls,—vice Rigby, deceased.

29 Geo. III.—1788.

April 28. Lord Lifford, Chancellor, died.—An. Reg. 1789, p. 243.

June 20. John Fitzgibbon, (created Earl of Clare,) Chancellor.

Aug. 12. Arthur Wolfe, At.-Gen.

John Toler, Sol.-Gen.

John, Earl of Glandore, and John Joshua, Lord Carysfort, Keepers of the Rolls.

17. Joseph Hewitt, 2d Sergt.

Henry Duquerry, 3d Sergt.

30 Geo. III.—1789.

Sept. 21. Abp. of Dublin, Lord Clonmel, and Lord Carleton, Commissioners of the Great Seal.

31 Geo. III.—1790.

May 2. Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Just. K. B., died.—Gent. Mag. 1791, p. 491.

June 27. Robert Boyd, Just. K. B.—vice Bradstreet, deceased.

July 27. Hon. Joseph Hewitt, Just. K. B.—Henn resigned.

30. Henry Duquerry, 2d Sergt.

James Chatterton, 3d Sergt.

258 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1791—1793.

32 Geo. III.—1791.

Dec. 25. John Bennett, Just. K. B., died.—Gent.
Mag. p. 1237.

Mar. 12. William Downes, Just. K. B.

33 Geo. III.—1792.

July 23. Mr. Just. Hellen, C. P., died.—Gent.
Mag. 1793, p. 769.

34 Geo. III.—1793.

Nov. 14. Baron Hamilton died.—Gent. Mag. p.
1060.

Dec. 6. Tankerville Chamberlain, Just. C. P.—
vice Hellen, deceased.

10. James Chatterton, 2d Sergt.—Duquerry
resigned.

21. Sir Michael Smith, Bart., Baron,—vice
Hamilton, deceased.

Edmund Stanley, 3d Sergt.

Feb. 2. Baron Power died.

April 1. Hon. J. Hewitt, Just. K. B., died.—Gent.
Mag. 1794, p. 387.

June 20. Mathias Finucane, Just. C. P.—Chamber-
laine resigned.

Denis George, Baron,—vice Power.

Mr. Just. Chamberlaine, K. B. — vice
Hewitt, deceased.

Sept. 10. Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson died
—An. Reg. 1794, p. 78.

35 Geo. III.—1794.

36 Geo. III.—1795.

37 Geo. III.—1796.

38 Geo. III.—1797.

Feb. 28. Robert Day, Just. K. B.—Boyd resigned.

May 22. Earl of Clonmel, Ch. Just. K. B., died.—
Gent. Mag. 1798, p. 538.

July 2. Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, (created Vis-
count Kilwarden,) Ch. Just. K. B.

10. Right Hon. John Toler, At.-Gen.

16. John Stewart, Sol.-Gen.

39 Geo. III.—1798.

Jan. 28. St. George Daly, Prime Sergt.—Fitzgerald
resigned.

40 Geo. III.—1799.

41 Geo. III.—1800.

Dec. 20. John Toler, (Lord Norbury,) Ch. Just.
C. P.—Lord Carleton resigned.

22. John Stewart, At.-Gen.

23. William Smith, Sol.-Gen.

March. Luke Fox, Just. C. P.—Crookshank re-
signed.

June 22. St. George Daly, Baron,—Sir M. Smith
resigned.

23. Robert Johnson, Just. C. P.—Kelly re-
signed.

260 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1801—1803.

June 24. Sir Michael Smith, Bart., Master of the
Rolls.

July 1. Edmund Stanley, Prime Sergt.

42 Geo. III.—1801.

Oct. 30. Arthur Moore, 3d Sergt.

Dec. 27. William Smith, Baron.—Metge resigned.

Jan. 9. James McClelland, Sol.-Gen.

28. Lord Clare, Chancellor, died.—An. R.
1802, p. 497.

Mar. 15. Lord Redesdale, Chancellor.

June 12. Tankerville Chamberlaine, Just. K. B.,
died.—Gent. Mag. 1802, p. 585.

July 20. Charles Osborne, Just. K. B.

43 Geo. III.—1802.

Dec. 29. Arthur Browne, Prime Sergt.—Stanley
resigned.

June 8. Standish O'Grady, At.-Gen.—Stewart re-
signed.

July 23. Arthur, Viscount Kilwarden, Ch. Just.
K. B., murdered.—An. Reg. 1803, p.
218.

Sept. 24. William Downes, Ch. Just. K. B.

44 Geo. III.—1803.

Nov. 3. St. George Daly, Just. K. B.—vice
Downes.

4. James McClelland, Baron,—vice Daly.

5. William Conyngham Plunket, Sol.-Gen.

- June 13. Henry Duquerry, late Sergt., died.—Gent.
Mag. 1804, p. 601.

45 Geo. III.—1804.

- June. Arthur Browne, Prime Sergt., died.—Gent.
Mag. 1805, p. 878.
- July 25. Arthur Moore, 1st Sergt.
Charles Kendal Bushe, 3d Sergt.
- Aug. 19. Viscount Avonmore, Ch. Baron, died.—
An. Reg. 1805, p. 494.
- Oct. 14. Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Ch. Baron.
23. Right Hon. W. C. Plunket, At.-Gen.
24. Charles Kendal Bushe, Sol.-Gen.
25. John Ball, 3d Sergeant.

46 Geo. III.—1805.

- Feb. 21. Edward Mayne, Just. C. P.—Finucane
resigned.
- Mar. 25. Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Chancellor,
Lord Redesdale resigned.
- April 9. Sir James Chatterton, Bart., 2d Sergt.,
died.—An. Reg. 1806, p. 528.
23. John Ball, 2d Sergt.
William McMahon, 3d Sergt.
- June 28. John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls,
—Sir M. Smith resigned.
- Oct. 21. William Fletcher, Just. C. P.—Johnson
resigned.
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262 CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, 1806—1813.

47 Geo. III.—1806.

- May 1. Lord Manners, Chancellor,—Ponsonby resigned.
21. Right Hon. William Saurin, At.-Gen.—Plunket resigned.

48 Geo. III.—1807.

49 Geo. III.—1808.

- Mar. 29. Sir Michael Smith, Bart., late Master of the Rolls, died.—An. Reg. 1809, p. 450.

50 Geo. III.—1809.

51 Geo. III.—1810.

52 Geo. III.—1811.

53 Geo. III.—1812.

54 Geo. III.—1813.

- Nov. John Ball, 2d Sergt., died.—Gent. Mag. p. 503.
Dec. 3. William McMahon, 2d Sergt.
4. William Johnson, 3d Sergt.
10. Alexander Crookshank, late Just. C. P., died.—Gent. Mag. p. 701.
March 1. Sir William McMahon, Bart., Master of the Rolls,—John P. Curran resigned.

March 4. William Johnson, 2d Sergt.—vice Mc Mahon.

19. Henry Joy, 3d Sergt.

May. Robert Boyd, late Just. K. B., and Matthias Finucane, late Just. C. P., died.—
Gent. Mag. 1814, p. 524.

55 Geo. III.—1814.

56 Geo. III.—1815.

July 23. Arthur Moore, Just. C. P.—Fox resigned.

25. William Johnson, 1st Sergt.—vice Moore.

26. Henry Joy, 2d Sergt.

27. Richard Jebb, 3d Sergt.

57 Geo. III.—1816.

July 8. Right Hon. George Ponsonby, late Chancellor, died.—An. Reg. 1817, p. 145.

Sept. 1. Mr. Just. Osborne, K. B., died.

Oct. 14. J. P. Curran, late Master of the Rolls, died.—An. Reg. 1817, p. 148.

24. Edward Mayne, Just. K. B.—vice Osborne deceased.

58 Geo. III.—1817.

Oct. 25. William Johnson, Just. C. P.—vice Mayne.

28. Henry Joy, 1st Sergt.,—vice Johnson.

29. Richard Jebb, 2d Sergt.

30. Charles Burton, 3d Sergt.

59 Geo. III.—1818.

Dec. 1. Richard. Jebb, Just. K. B. — Day re-
signed.

Charles Burton, 2d Sergt.

Thomas Lefroy, 3d Sergt.

Aug. 26. Luke Fox, late Just. C. P., died.—Gent.
Mag. 1819, p. 283.

60 Geo. III.—1819.

1 Geo. IV., January 29, 1820.

Lord Chancellor,

Lord Manners.

Master of the Rolls,

Sir William McMahon, Bart.

King's Bench,

Lord Downes, Ch. Just.

Hon. St. George Daly.

Hon. Edward Mayne.

Hon. Richard Jebb.

Common Pleas,

Lord Norbury, Ch. Just.

Hon. William Fletcher.

Hon. Arthur Moore.

Hon. William Johnson.

Exchequer,

Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Ch. B.

Hon. Denis George.

Sir W. C. Smith, Bart.

Hon. James McClelland.

At.-Gen.—Right Hon. William Saurin.

Sol.-Gen.—Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe.

1st Sergt.—Henry Joy.

2d Sergt.—Charles Burton.

3d Sergt.—Thomas Lefroy.

Dec. 2. Charles Burton, Just. K. B.—Mayne resigned.

3. Thomas Lefroy, 2d Sergt.

2 Geo. IV.—1821.

Feb. Thomas B. Vandeleur, 3d Sergt.

Richard Pennefather, Baron,—George resigned.

June 20. Denis George, late Baron, died.—Gent. Mag. p. 647.

3 Geo. IV.—1822.

Jan. 15. Right Hon. W. C. Plunket, At.-Gen.—Saurin resigned.

Feb. 20. Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Ch. Just. K. B., in the room of Lord Downes, resigned.

Mar. 1. Henry Joy, Sol.-Gen.

4. Thomas B. Vandeleur, Just. K. B.—St. George Daly, resigned.

May 13. Thomas Lefroy, 1st Sergt.—vice Joy.
John Lloyd, 2d Sergt.

Robert Torrens, 3d Sergt.

4 Geo. IV.—1823.

July 10. Robert Torrens, Just. C. P.—Fletcher deceased.

Thomas Goold, 3d Sergt.

5 Geo. IV.—1824.

6 Geo. IV.—1825.

Oct. Sir John Stewart, Bart., of the co. Tyrone, late At.-Gen., died.—An. Reg. p. 285.

7 Geo. IV.—1826.

Feb. 25. Viscount Carleton, late Ch. Just. C. P., died, aged 88.—An. Reg. p. 229.

Mar. 3. William, Lord Downes, late Ch. Just. K. B., died.—An. Reg. p. 230.

8 Geo. IV.—1827.

June 18. Lord Plunket, Ch. Just. C. P., in the room of Lord Norbury, resigned.
Right Hon. Henry Joy, At.-Gen.
John Dogherty, Sol.-Gen.

Nov. 5. Sir Anthony Hart, Chancellor, on the resignation of Lord Manners.

9 Geo. IV.—1828.

10 Geo. IV.—1829.

Jan. 16. Lord Redesdale, late Chancellor, died.—An. Reg. 1830, p. 473.

April. 11 Geo. IV.—1830.
 Thomas Goold, 1st Sergt., in the room of
 the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, re-
 signed.
 Francis Blackburne, 2d Sergt.
 Edward Pennefather, 3d Sergt.

1 Wm. IV.—June 26, 1830.

Lord Chancellor,
 Sir Anthony Hart.

Master of the Rolls,
 Sir William McMahon, Bart.

King's Bench,
 Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Ch.
 Just.

Hon. Richard Jebb.
 Hon. Charles Burton.
 Hon. Thomas B. Vandeleur.

Common Pleas,
 Lord Plunket, Ch. Just.
 Hon. Arthur Moore.
 Hon. William Johnson.
 Hon. Robert Torrens.

Exchequer,
 Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Ch. B.
 Hon. James McClelland.
 Sir William C. Smith, Bart.
 Hon. Richard Pennefather.

At.-Gen.—Right Hon. Henry Joy.

Sol.-Gen.—John Dogherty.

1st Sergt.—Thomas Goold.

2d Sergt.—Francis Blackburne.

3d Sergt. Edward Pennefather.

Dec. 23. Lord Plunket, Chancellor, Sir A. Hart resigned.

23. Right Hon. John Dogherty, Ch. Just. C. P.

Philip Cecil Crampton, Sol.-Gen.

Jan. 6. Right Hon. Henry Joy, Ch. Baron,—O'Grady resigned.

8. Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, created Viscount Guillamore.

11. Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, At.-Gen.

18. Edward Pennefather, 2d Sergt.

Michael O'Loughlen, 3d Sergt.

May 27. Baron McClelland died.—An. Reg. 1831, p. 240.

2 Wm. IV.—1831.

July 13. John Leslie Foster, Baron.

27. Lord Norbury, late Ch. Just. C. P., died.—An. Reg. p. 251.

Dec. 6. Sir Anthony Hart, late Chancellor, died.—An. Reg. p. 259.

Feb. Edward Pennefather, 1st Sergt., in the room

of T. Goold, appointed a Master in
Chancery.

Michael O'Loughlen, 2d Sergt.

Louis Perrin, 3d Sergt.

3 Wm. IV.—1832.

4 Wm. IV.—1833.

5 Wm. IV.—1834.

Sept. 3. Richard Jebb, Just. K. B., died.—Gent.
Mag. p. 532.

Oct. 21. Philip Cecil Crampton, Just. K. B.
Michael O'Loughlen, Sol.-Gen.

Jan. 13. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Chan-
cellor.

27. Edward Pennefather, Sol.-Gen.
Joseph Devonsher Jackson, Sergt.

April 29. Right Hon. Louis Perrin, At.-Gen.—vice
Blackburne.

30. Lord Plunket, Chancellor.

May 23. Richard Wilson Greene, 1st Sergt.

23. Stephen Woulfe, 3d Sergt.

June 14. Mr. Just. Vandeleur, K. B., died.—An.
Reg. 1835, p. 224.

6 Wm. IV.—1835.

Aug. 31. Right Hon. Louis Perrin, Just. K. B.
Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen, At.-Gen.

Sept. 21. John Richards, Sol.-Gen.

7 Wm. IV.—1836.

- Aug. 21. Baron Smith died.—An. Reg. p. 211.
 Nov. 10. Right Hon. John Richards, At.-Gen.
 Stephen Woulfe, Sol.-Gen.
 Nicholas Ball, 3d Sergt.
 12. Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen, Baron.
 Jan. 13. Sir William McMahon, Bart., Master of
 the Rolls, died.—An. Reg. 1837, p. 167.
 28. Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen, Master of
 the Rolls.
 Feb. 3. Right Hon. John Richards, Baron.
 Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, At.-Gen.
 Maziere Brady, Sol.-Gen.

1 Victoria—June 20, 1837.

Lord Chancellor,
 Lord Plunket.

Master of the Rolls,
 Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen.

Queen's Bench.

Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Ch.
 Just.

Hon. Charles Burton.
 Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton.
 Right Hon. Louis Perrin.

Common Pleas,

Right Hon. John Dogherty, Ch. Just.
 Hon. Arthur Moore.

Hon. William Johnson.

Hon. Robert Torrens.

Exchequer,

Right Hon. Henry Joy, Ch. B.

Hon. Richard Pennefather.

Hon. John Leslie Foster.

Right Hon. John Richards.

At.-Gen.—Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe.

Sol.-Gen.—Maziere Brady.

1st Sergt.—Richard Wilson Greene.

2d Sergt.—Joseph Devonsner Jackson.

3d Sergt.—Nicholas Ball.

June 6. Right Hon. Henry Joy, Ch. Baron, died.

2 Victoria.—1838.

July 11. Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Ch. Baron.

Right Hon. Nicholas Ball, At.-Gen.

16. Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen created a Baronet.

20. William Curry, 3d Sergt.

Feb. 6. Right Hon. Nicholas Ball, Just. C. P., in the room of Mr. Just. Moore, resigned.

Right Hon. Maziere Brady, At.-Gen.

David R. Pigot, Sol.-Gen.

11. Right Hon. William Saurin, late At.-Gen. died.

TABLE OF OFFICES

CREATED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS AFTER THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

King's Counsel	1613.	10 Jac. I.
Patentee of Preaudience . . .	1615.	13 Jac. I.
Second Sergeant	1627.	2 Car. I.
Third Sergeant	1682.	33 Car. II.

From the year 1627 the title of King's Sergeant was discontinued, and that of Prime Sergeant adopted in its stead; in 1805 the title and precedence of the Prime Sergeant were abolished.

Fourth Justice of the King's Bench.	} Added in
Common Pleas.	
Fourth Baron of the Exchequer.	1784.

Master of the Rolls : this office was erected anew into a judicial one, by 41 Geo. III. c. 25.

The following table shews the annual fees paid to the Judges and Law Officers out of the civil establishment, immediately after the revolution, from the Appendix to the Commons' (Ir.) Journal, Vol. II. p. 80.—

An Establishment or List containing all the annual payments to be made for civil affairs from 25 December, 1690.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Chief Baron, for his fee and robes	500	0	0
Second Baron, for his fee and robes	400	0	0
Third Baron	400	0	0
Prime Sergeant, for his fee and robes	33	16	8
Second Sergeant	30	0	0
Attorney-General, for his fee and robes	88	6	8
Solicitor-General	88	6	8
Augmentation to the three barons, at £200 each	600	0	0

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The Lord Chief Justice, for his fee and robes	600	0	0
Second and third Justices, each	400	0	0
Augmentation to the three Justices, at £200 each	600	0	0
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	2000	0	0

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Lord Chief Justice, for his fee and robes	500	0	0
Second and third Justices, each	400	0	0
Augmentation to the three Justices, at £200 each	600	0	0

Charge of the circuits to every Justice of Assize who goes at £100, which for five circuits twice a year comes to the sum of £2000.—The allowance of such as do not goe the circuits to be save to the King.

TABLE of JUDICIAL PRECEDENCY, with the salaries attached to each station by recent acts of parliament.—

The retired allowance takes place after fifteen years' service, except in the Lord Chancellor's case, who has the pension if he hold the seals but one day.

The Lord Chancellor, £8,000.—2, 3 Wm. IV. c. 116.

Retired allowance, £4,000.—40 Geo. III. c. 69.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, £5074 9s. 4d.—2, 3 Wm. IV. c. 116.

Retired allowance, £3,450,—40 c. 69, and 54 Geo. III. c. 95.

The Master of the Rolls, £4,300.—4 Geo. IV. c. 61.

Retired allowance, £3,300.—40 c. 69, and 55 Geo. III. c. 114.

The Lord Chief Justice C. P. } each £4612 18s. 8d.—
The Lord Chief Baron, } 2, 3 Wm. IV. c. 116.

Retired allowance, each £3,300.—40 c. 69 and 54 Geo. III. c. 95.

Second Justice of the Queen's Bench, £3,725 19s. 4d.—2, 3 Wm. IV. c. 116.

Each of the other Justices of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer,
£3,688 12s. 4d.—2, 3 Wm. IV. c. 116.

Retired allowance, £2,600.—40 c. 69 and 54 Geo.
III. c. 95.

All salaries and retired allowances previous to 6
Geo. IV. were granted in Irish currency.

**A SHORT OUTLINE
OF THE
LEGAL HISTORY OF IRELAND,
WITH
ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR
CHARACTERS.**

[Abridged from Duhigg's History of the King's Inns.]

FOR centuries after Strongbow's descent, Dublin did not exceed in size the modern town of Wexford: the other sea ports of the kingdom in the hands of the invading colonists existed on a similar scale. The entire sea coast of the kingdom was not in their occupation. Even in 1533, the sept of O'Byrnes submitted (by an indented treaty of allegiance with Henry VIII.) to the condition of subjects, and surrendered to that Prince the town and castle of Wicklow. But the Irish Cabinet from habitual self-interest counteracted the intended integrity of their Sovereign; a descendible security to landed property was withheld, and no protection given to active industry by legal freedom; practices such as these, were finally completed by territorial confiscation and personal plunder. This league continued during the reigns of the Tudor line; for the interior part of Wicklow did not become shire-ground until the accession of James I.

Previous to the seventeenth century an intercourse between Irish cities was kept up by sea, or through defiles and passes occupied by an envenomed and oppressed foe, with whom the legislation of the state forbade either coalition or friendship; any acquired portion of inland country was unwisely erected into Palatinates, whose chieftains preferred independent dominion to the salutary restraints of regular law. Sage Chroniclers imputed this to degeneracy of manners, but the principle flowed from that appetite for power to which human nature, untamed by art or education, is for ever prone. There were no circuits for centuries after the introduction of English law. Superior Courts alone afforded any encouragement or reward;—within each precinct local jurisdictions determined civil causes, and martial law guided by Strongbowian Palatines or Tanistical chiefs formed the criminal code. The spirit and perfect process of English law was thus confined to the capital and a narrow portion of the pale. An arrangement of legal officers had been regularly kept up, and courts constantly held which employed a few barristers who expected, after a practice more laborious than lucrative, to attain judicial stations. From this motive, such inhabitants as resolved to prepare by legal skill for professional eminence resorted to the Inns of Court in London, where English law was cultivated in the highest perfection. An Irish Inn of Court was established in the reign of Edward I.; it was called Collett's Inn, and lay outside the walls of the city where Exchequer and South George's Street now stand. In that precinct the superior courts of justice were also held, surrounding Palatinates or Irish chiefries rendering the active duties of the King's Bench and Common Pleas very trifling. The equitable jurisdiction of Chancery did not then exist, or at least had no extensive subject matter to operate upon—whilst an appetite for revenue gave to the Exchequer ample and constant business. An incident extremely natural to the existing government of Ireland and its proscribed opponents, disturbed the peaceful dissonance of this legal tribe—a band from the Wicklow mountains watched an opportunity, whilst the Deputy and

a greater part of the garrison were on a military tour, and concealing themselves in thick woods to the southward of Dublin, unexpectedly entered, plundered the Exchequer, burnt the records, and slew the unarmed and unprepared inhabitants.

By the preceding event legal practitioners were driven within the walls of the city, and superior courts of justice held at the Castle, and even at Carlow, which was then considered an impregnable fortress on the southern frontier of the English pale. There fortunately arose in the profession one of those eminent men, who with unerring certainty arrest the applause of posterity and appeal to its impartial verdict from the interested neglect of cotemporaries. This is the true triumph of personal merit; what bears its fleeting image cannot be long upheld by flattery or power, whilst the sterling stamp meliorates by time and becomes immortal. In this memorable class Sir Robert Preston, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under Edward III., deserves a settled station. Profoundly learned in his profession, and inflexibly just in the exercise of judicial duty, wealth, power and rank were only estimable in his eye, as they administered to the luxury of doing good. This honest, brave and enlightened patriot disinterestedly assigned to the legal body his residence, which thence took the name of Preston's Inn. It occupied that space of ground whereon the Royal Exchange and adjacent houses in Parliament Street now stand, and extended very near to the Liffey.

In this position judges and barristers were lodged for two centuries, until state policy rendered it inconvenient to hold the courts of justice within the Castle, as these chambers were required for military residents and their necessary accommodation. This circumstance led to the measure which was adopted in 1542.

The termly sessions of the superior courts were removed to the dissolved monastery of the Dominicans on the northern side of the Liffey. The private apartments of that wealthy brotherhood often hospitably accommodated illustrious foreigners, and were deemed suitable to the legal establishment. Thus, as

if by an ominous concurrence of causes and events, that learned body which first read lectures on foreign laws in England, and introduced them into Ireland, sunk under the more useful ascendancy of the common law and its enlightened professors. The reign of Henry VIII. was distinguished by an uncommon accession of property, which was as profusely distributed as it had been profligately obtained, yet the firmness of Henry's character in Ireland appears evident by the general and instant revolt which threatened the dawn of a minor's reign. Elective chiefs of Milesian race were seduced or awed by Henry to accept the descendible rank of nobility, whereby paternal feelings superseded family pride, and a power derived from Brehon law or native customs was wisely directed to its complete subversion. Such also was the progressive strength of that principle, that the government of the young Prince, aided by those interested nobles, quickly enforced a general obedience. It also assumed another position worthy of notice, and which partook alike of the policy and justice of English law. The Privy Council, or Superior Courts, encouraged the complaints and redressed the grievances of dependent Irish septs. This sagacious system rent asunder the link of Milesian union, and enlisted at no expense inveterate enemies to its continuance; persons acquainted with the habits, prejudices, and language of the inferior classes, were thereby interested to exercise all such influence in exploding customs opposed to the common law. Religious disputes did not, during this reign, enforce any material variation from existing law, or much inflame the civil disorders of the country; but a new sovereign assumed the sceptre, whose personal honour and presumed education clashed with Edward's religious creed.

Property, however, remained confirmed and secure amidst the alarming mutations in religion, policy, and law; even the King's Inns grant held its destined station, though an order of friars remarkably numerous and learned had previously enjoyed that site.

Though legal materials of most extensive import, and in

uncommon variety, occur in the reign of Elizabeth, the leading maxim of her long and successful reign was to enforce with steady aim and persevering counsels, every measure which tended to extend or confirm a complete model of the English constitution, with the full benefit of its common law in this island. In this reign the Lord Deputy Ormond sought to have the Superior Courts removed to the Cathedral of St. Patrick, but Dr. Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor, successfully resisted this attempt.

The accession of James I. was marked by peculiar blessings, suited to a timid and peaceful temper; external security and internal strength had been confirmed through England and Ireland by his wise and warlike predecessor. The founder of each preceding line won a doubtful sceptre amid the thunder of battle, and obtained a kingdom rent by intestine faction and civil war, in which a powerful party for a long period looked to revenge and resettlement. Sound policy and cool courage were continually exercised to counteract such alarms, but James was completely destitute of these eminent qualities so necessary to support or adorn a throne. His powerful situation supplied the defect and enabled him to indulge exertions more correspondent to his genius, the management of scholastic disputes and political innovation. The English code could not meet in such a man a sincere or determined defender, his reign is therefore marked by practical hostility to its letter and spirit. Ireland lay more exposed to these attacks from habitual misinterpretation of law, and the great weight of property which became vested in the crown.

A confiscation of the northern counties presented a new and unexampled precedent, which a perfect knowledge of English law, unsupported by the corruption of Irish practice, would disable an honest man from carrying into effect. Thus the election of an Irish chieftain was not allowed to have any weight in Irish courts against the descendible quality of fee simple estates, yet the treason of such leader was considered conclusive proof of a right sufficient to defeat all derivative interests, and vest the

same without further inquisition in the crown; living within a rebellious district was held evidence strong enough to constitute the guilt of treason against the party so circumstanced, and enforce from him proof of active loyalty. Being slain in battle or executed, *flagrante bello*, was deemed rebellion, and constituted an immediate attainder, in which instance the heir was irrevocably bound, and could not successfully support his right by shewing that his ancestor acted under compulsion, or suffered by martial law. The preceding practices are anomalous to common law, and were, however, enforced by the tyranny of Government, and the corruption of Irish judges. The boundaries and claims of church lands and monasterial possessions also afforded an extensive field for litigation and doubt; add to these the contradictory grants of the crown, with the artful and fraudulent claims of existing and reversionary assignees; such a state scarce needed the additional abuse of that ancient prerogative of the English crown, which presumes all landed property to flow directly from that fountain, and throws (when demanded) the necessity of shewing a title on the possessor. The preceding legal harvest afforded ample room for professional discussion in arranging the struggling rights of complaining natives, unprincipled courtiers, and designing adventurers.

Such was the actual situation of Ireland on, or shortly after the death of Elizabeth. It undoubtedly forms the undisputed glory of her successor, that he firmly determined to reduce this political chaos to a regular settlement, and providence permitted him to see those humane and public spirited endeavours crowned with complete success. In furtherance of this great design, James seated on the Irish bench, men alike eminent for talents and integrity; law officers of the crown bore a similar character; barristers and attornies also exhibited in suitable proportion, a body of practitioners distinguished for family descent, personal character, and extensive learning. Clerks were a subordinate legal body which existed under the judges and leading barristers. Laborious research and extensive professional learning marked

the judges and barristers under the reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts; their youthful assistants therefore improved by the connexion, which was also considered an useful preparation to young men of good family and education. The practice continued in Ireland through that century. Thus we find that Denis Daly had been in early life a clerk to his uncle, the famous Patrick Darcy; and Mr. Daly, animated by such example, afterwards became a most able lawyer and distinguished judge. But in England this species of legal assistant was permanent and universal. The great Earl of Cork tells us that he had been clerk to Chief Baron Manwood; the regicide Cooke affirms that he was employed in a similar manner by Mr. Bricken-don; and we know that Lord Somers was clerk to Sir Francis Winnington.

The peaceful and inglorious reign of James may be fully explained in the legal history of either island. Its leading feature and principal vice lay in an unbecoming apprehension of Parliament, and unsuccessful attempts to mislead or control that constitutional organ of national will;—Ireland afforded a fair field for this disgraceful enterprise, and every effort of the cabinet was directed to that end. The regular representation of the country was not relied upon, though the late grants of the crown were so enormous as to interest a great portion of the landed proprietors in support of prerogative, which was also directed to render the remaining tenure of estates servile and insecure. Religious phrensy was likewise made use of to uphold courtly humour. Law was to be alternately relaxed or enforced as these hostile parties exhibited rival symptoms of complaisance and submission. In this manner a smothered flame was formed in each kingdom, which ripened during the reign of James, but blazed with unequal yet unabated fury, to scorch or consume his unfortunate successors. By political presumption, repugnant to English law or national habits, Filmer and James contributed more to the revolution than Hampden or Sidney. The timidity of his temper also urged him to act from momentary impulse, and not direct his judgment to remote political projects. Had not this been

the case, he would not for the trifling service of one parliament create forty new boroughs, and enable families, as by hereditary succession, to usurp representative situations, and thus form an interested phalanx equally dangerous to the crown as the nation. Selfish courtiers alone received a real benefit and fixed inheritance, whilst the Royal character was disgraced by employing legal forms to subvert the constitution. A corrupt domestic government exercised correspondent malpractice, and permitted or encouraged returning officers to violate their trust in the most barefaced manner. It is unnecessary minutely to inquire how far the several returns were legal, but as there appear many authenticated complaints of arbitrary acts and courtly practices, a concise and general review or commentary cannot be entirely useless or ill-suited to an account of the Irish legal body; besides, it may contribute to the main object of my design, which is to exalt and strengthen the character of existing monarchy, parliamentary representation, and judicial practice, by the contrast which each exhibits to the enormous abuses committed in former periods, or even under the peaceful and inglorious reign of James. Members elected by pretended corporations—returning officers exercising similar partiality in favour of themselves, or dispensing injustice at their election courts, formed a mass of complaint highly entitled to parliamentary inquiry. Such discussion was, however, counteracted by courtly influence, and referred by James to a motley commission, composed of the Deputy, an Irish Chief Judge, and three English courtiers. The business was conducted and concluded, as may be expected, from this preparatory step. Numbers for the new corporations were confirmed in their seats, not merely from an error in judgment, but in direct opposition to the resolution of English judges, as reported by Coke in the Dungannon case, for James promptly consulted that sage body to sanctify Cabinet measures, and yet deviated from their decision at the suggestion of prejudice or self-interest. This temporary turn succeeded, and illegal representatives profaned the temple of legislation.

The King then seemed willing to cancel these new fangled corporations, which he admitted resembled by their poverty or want of population the ancient ruined towns of Ireland. Even Dungannon, the Deputy's property, contained in 1619 but nine stone and six timber houses built, and six stone and six timber houses ready to be roofed. When such was the state of a borough town, favoured by Vice-regal patronage and residence, the reader will easily perceive the prosperous position of rival or surrounding communities. Legal mischiefs, however, rise from trifling variations, but are extended by selfish malignity to collateral purposes, and thereby dispense incalculable mischief to remotest posterity. Little did James foresee that he created a weight of corporate corruption, equally hostile to royal prerogative or popular rights, and which malady, continuing for ages, has been in our time considered a grievance not demanding suppression but entitled to perpetuity or purchase.

It may well be imagined that the sheriffs, or similar corporate ministers returning themselves, exhibited such a contradiction to common sense and common law, as to meet general approbation in an immediate abolition of the singular presumption. Cabinet pride, however, supported the glaring wrong, and Doctor, afterwards Sir William Temple, (though Provost, and as such returning officer,) gravely returned himself and another civilian for the University of Dublin in the year 1613. Where such glaring variations from English established law were upheld by the hand of power, it requires neither fact nor illustration to presume that returning officers exercised a corrupt discretion according to the dictates of viceregal influence, or party principles; by the preceding practices the House of Commons swarmed with hackneyed courtiers or hungry expectants.

An extensive expected attainder afforded anxious speculation, whilst threatened religious persecution prevented a further prospect for growing disloyalty. The nation, however, felt a security from the latter unchristian system by James's timidity, which directed him rather to rely upon Elizabeth's statutes than

disturb the mass of lower classes by progressive severity or restraint.

James found, that in despite of all previous management, there was a very close contest for the situation of Speaker. The rival candidates must appear equally remarkable to posterity. Sir John Everard was an Irishman of ancient English descent, extensive landed estate, and who had held a judicial office with integrity and talent; Sir John Davys was an Englishman of lively genius and universal knowledge, but unknown in this country beyond the circle of the Castle or four Courts, and a legal adventurer, whose property consisted of abbey grants, or a portion of confiscated lands. If the Court determined to uphold their favourite by weight of prerogative, or the admission of improper votes, Opposition seemed to forget by a premature act of secession, the parliamentary objection which lay to the admission of an Attorney-General at that time as a private member; for in 1604 it was resolved in England that the Attorney shall in that Parliament remain, but no such member to serve as a member after. In Ireland the preceding indulgent practice had never been adopted by any Parliament, and Sir Lucas Dillon, an Irish Attorney-General, did not sit in Sydney's time, but attended as an assistant to the Upper House, and when called upon as an adviser to the Commons. An appeal was made to the King, who precipitately and obstinately adhered to Ministers, though his affected inquiry savoured of a doubt as to the greater number of voters.

His second reference is characteristic of James. An examination was to be had whether any and how many of Everard's voters spoke no English, or understood the Bible. Had Nelson lived under such a monarch, the Sound or the Nile would not recommend him to employment more certainly than a mixed portion of courtly and scholastic craft. As the landed settlement of Ireland required an enlightened legal establishment, the judicial character through James's reign corresponded with the Royal engagement at the commencement of his government. The Judges were, without exception, able men, and merited

general respect for unbiassed integrity. The number of judges in each Irish Court was fixed to three, and in England occasionally to five, that an uneven number might prevent the delay or interruption of business. The salaries of Irish judges were however too trifling, and looked for occasional increase to the bounty of the King; yet eminent English lawyers were induced to fill such stations, but landed grants from the Crown made ample compensation. When this redundancy was disposed of, we find in subsequent reigns persons sent occasionally from that country of an inferior cast and character.

We are now entering upon a reign of singular art and misfortune, in which struggles for power were conducted by men in different parties, memorable for eminent talents; however, a majority of them in each island were trained to legal pursuits, or acquired no small proficiency therein. During the period which led to this sanguinary scene there was an active president in the English and Irish Cabinet who invigorated the whole, and paved the way for an extensive and inveterate civil war.

As law was to be moulded to new purposes, its professors and their imputed principles were to Strafford and Charles objects of constant solicitude and care. An hereditary sameness marked the members, as well as the legal system, in England. Ireland was habited in a different manner, and its new Viceroy incessantly laboured to distinguish this island by tyrannic variations from English law, or subversive of its acknowledged or established principles. The unfortunate class of Irish judges had many difficulties to encounter: an hasty and indiscriminate compliance with the Castle laid them at its mercy, and prevented the well known power of directing an occasional connexion therewith to family convenience. Stern and unbending integrity ensured dismissal, and exposed an unprotected individual to exertions of perverted prerogative and unqualified tyranny. Strafford's vanity led him to think that the effect of his principles would make Ireland to lasting ages a conquered kingdom, an introductory theatre for successful tyranny, and a strong military post to awe and repress British freedom. As an

example to men of inferior weight and talents, he commenced his career with two judicial persons, the Chancellor and the Earl of Cork; by this a double point was gained—men of honesty and courage were humbled, and an encouragement held forth to professional apostasy and vice. This oppressive Viceroy well knew that Government must divide the spoil of plundered subjects with the criminal ministers who executed these horrid plans. If firm or honest judges met reprobation and punishment, the complaisant and tyrannic seemed entitled to encouragement or reward.

Four shillings in the pound on a composition for defective titles was given to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron, which Strafford, a skilful balancer of judicial trade, declares was well laid out. Encouraged by this successful precedent, the same bounty was held out to the Court of Exchequer in intended exactions upon recusants. Can we be surprised that treason and civil war soon afflicted the realm, when a Viceroy thus sapped the unfading pillars of Royal authority, humanity and justice, and influenced legal priests to stain law's consecrated altar with the property and blood of innocent fellow-subjects. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench and two other Judges were proof against all his assaults, and though honoured with hearty Castle hatred, the tyrant was afraid to remove them.

The pride of patronage induced him to import a complete colony of dependant minions in the civil, clerical, legal and military line—such persons proved the sincerity of their principles by becoming successful adherents to Oliver Cromwell. Thus Strafford's mistaken but arbitrary policy contributed to lead Charles to the block, and continue his children in exile.

The statute book was loaded, under Strafford's viceroyalty, with a singular exhibition of legal surplusage—Englishmen were naturalized by Irish Acts of Parliament. This Viceroy increased the number of sergeants-at-law, which rank in preceding reigns was confined to one lawyer, as that degree was never conferred in Ireland in the ordinary way, nor any limitation to

practitioners of that class in the Irish Court of Common Pleas ; the ancient name of King's Sergeant was then disused, and the Prime and Second Sergeant became the accustomed distinction of title ; the precedence of the former remained however untouched, and both were considered circuit judges, for we find that about this time the Second Sergeant, Catelyn, died on circuit at Trim ; Strafford immediately ordered the Prime Sergeant to finish in Catelyn's room, and this in opposition to the Chancellor's recommendation of another. It is true he did not slander the Prime Sergeant, (afterwards the well known Sir Maurice Eustace,) but merely said, that he had not necessities to go, and the other gentleman lived near Trim : now Eustace's residence at Castle Martin was not thirty miles from that assize town. To such awkward shifts does a lust of patronage and appetite for jobbing reduce even an able man. Strafford persevered, and upon principles in which I heartily agree with him, as that sagacious statesman added, that Eustace was equipped with the indispensable necessities of a circuit judge, learning and integrity. Thus that rank stood and was constantly filled by accomplished men. In the year 1682 the office of Third Sergeant was added. Strafford's Solicitor-General was an unprincipled native, who was obliged to act under an Englishman whom he had imported.

Richard Osbaldeston became Attorney-General of Ireland, and died in that office. His successor, Thomas Tempest, succeeded in 1640. The son of the former, George Wentworth, a near relation of Strafford, and the heir of his favourite prelate Bramhall, were called to the bar under Cromwell's usurpation, concealing an hatred to the ruling powers, from attention to property or a prospect of personal promotion.

In each kingdom contending parties professed an attachment to the ancient constitution, but, pressing principles to extremes, they subverted that venerable fabrick. Providence permitted an obscure faction of selfish hypocrites and unprincipled fanatics to scourge an humbled community, and render servitude itself more galling by the mean instruments employed in its support. The usurper's criminal code was as little calculated to dispense

justice with mercy, as his adopted civil system to unite protection with liberty. In trials of either kind, that first and eternal rule of justice which presumes innocence was exploded, and individuals whose lives or properties were attacked, stood presumptively guilty, from religion, residence, or connexions. The common law, however, merits this memorable applause; no court could be constituted under its forms sufficient to enable the most abandoned judges fully to execute the preceding schemes; commissioners were therefore appointed in a civil and military capacity, with indefinite powers to exercise criminal equity, under which plausible, but deceitful term, life was successfully attacked and property rendered completely insecure. We find the criminal advisers of Strafford in the foremost rank; wretches, whose crimes provoked impeachment in 1640, were so successful in apostasy and treason as to hold similar or higher offices under the republican government, and the usurpation of Cromwell.

At this eventful period, William Allen, Adjutant-General and Commissioner, or prosecutor of forfeited estates, was actively engaged in Ireland. Born in the humblest class of the people, he early signalized himself by his intrepidity amid the commotions of London. This conduct attracted the patronage of leading men, whereby he was enabled to attain the rank of Major at the time of Charles's murder; his known principles made Cromwell eager to engage him as a confidential servant; under such guidance he came with a powerful patron into Ireland, and even served in the war against Scotland. This afflicted country also furnished a theatre for the active and continued exercise of all his vice; nor was Cromwell indisposed to acquiesce in Allen's desire to settle in Ireland. An useful satellite was thereby provided for, and an intelligent spy fixed in a proper and necessary situation. His cruelties did not disable him from that service, as his business lay not with the natives, but the republican Commissioners and Generals. Crimes at which the furious temper of Ireton and humane zeal of Ludlow revolted, were rendered familiar to the public eye by this protected ruffian. The hapless Papists were hunted

like wild beasts; nor was the conscientious loyal Protestant treated with less severity. Free quarters did not give to the soldiery food or raiment, but accumulated property to the commander by the terrors of its infliction. Allen so far resembled Kirk or Jeffries as to make the indulgence of cruelty an instrument of wealth. His views of property are thus faithfully described by a private letter:—

“ We have here a great General Council to satisfy the arrears of our army. Pray for us, that now we come to possess houses we have not built, and vineyards we have not planted, we may not forget the Lord and his goodness to us in the day of our distress.”

The reader can determine upon Allen's official integrity as a commissioner of forfeited estates by the transport which accompanies such enjoyment, and the religious hypocrisy interspersed therewith. In whatever contempt or detestation the reader may be inclined to view the actors in such guilty scenes, certain resolves shew how difficult it is to eradicate from the human breast a reverence for virtue and an attachment to existing law.

“ Mr. Justice Dongan survived his brethren on the Irish King's Bench in 1648.” When the republican flag was boldly unfurled, and the proscription of one king followed the murder of another, this man resigned his station, though the Chief Justiceship was offered to him, (for his talents and integrity were universally acknowledged,) and the new government wished to avoid the slur which the retreat of an undoubted patriot and upright judge must occasion. Wealth and power were balanced against poverty and its attendant train—the former lost their usual attractions when incompatible with personal honour; but Dongan was doomed, by fines for political delinquency, to feel the pressure of want. On the restoration, whilst Cromwellian apostates were continued or promoted, Dongan was, after a year's delay, made a Puisne Baron of the Exchequer, without one acre of land to reward his stern unbending virtue.

William Basil was Attorney-General previous to Cromwell's usurpation, continued during the protectorate, and succeeded

Pepys as Chief Justice. His entry on the King's Inn's Roll is Attorney-General to the state : it can scarce be called a blemish to transfer allegiance from such a government to Oliver Cromwell. His services and situation enabled him to acquire large property, a considerable part of which was reclaimed by the legal owners at the restoration ; thus the village of Donnycarney reverted to the Corporation of Dublin, and which Basil obtained as a bribe on the settlement in 1653.

Steele was Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; he had been Recorder of London, Chief Baron in England, and was appointed counsel at the trial of the unfortunate Charles. Some of his speeches prove him a lawyer of ability, whilst his personal character was that of a proud, crafty, insincere man : he was raised by Cromwell, (if it be not a contradiction in terms,) to the rank of a republican Lord. The confiscated estates had been completely disposed of before this man came to Ireland, and Chancery had scarce any business but what flows from the common law side, so that Steele could not enrich himself even by the property of suitors through the medium of surrounding satellites ; his ambition and avarice were therefore bounded by state confidence and salary ; this gave him a timely view of the Restoration, and he secured his personal safety by betraying the secrets of Henry Cromwell to Clarendon and Ormond.

Pepys was Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, to which situation he had been removed from the station of Puisne Judge in England. Obscurity is merit in a period teeming with every vice which can flow from irreligion or hypocrisy. We do not hear of Pepys as a judicial bloodhound, soliciting the properties of convicted criminals, let us therefore presume him reasonably innocent, and transfer some respect to the father of Pepys, secretary to the admiralty.

Sir Gerard Lowther, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died in April 1660 ; he acquired a large landed property by steering with unprincipled craft through the boisterous ocean of cotemporary troubles, and dying without issue, left it to relations

or friends; he was succeeded by Cooke, the Solicitor for the Commons on the trial of Charles.

Cooke's first Irish destination was that of a provincial justice, then Puisne Judge, from which office he was raised to the rank of a Chief Justice on the eve of the Restoration*.

Chancellor Steele made his peace with the new government by betraying his wretched colleague, who had offended beyond the possibility of forgiveness by the strength and sincerity of his zeal against the Royal cause, he was therefore selected as an object meriting capital punishment. The theatre of his early treasons was reviewed by him for this melancholy purpose; accident also gave a companion at trial and execution fit to second his enthusiasm—the famous Hugh Peters, whom Cooke thus disinterestedly describes in a pamphlet published about the year 1646. “A man of pure evangelical spirit, who goeth about doing good, and may be deemed a looking-glass for others.” These fellow-sufferers did not forget the good things of this life in pursuit of religious or political visions. So early as the 20th of November, 1646, a considerable estate in the parish of Church Honnyburn, and county of Worcester, was granted by ordinance of Parliament to Hugh Peters, minister of God's word, and his heirs. Cooke was probably animated by the success of Peters to similar practices; it remained, however, for this distracted country to afford him a landed settlement; hither he came, under the patronage of Ireton, and as that staunch republican condescended to become Lord President of Munster, Cooke deigned to be a provincial Justice in that court. Though confiscated lands were to be sold for public debts, or given to debenturers, and the faith of Parliament pledged thereto, regicidal merit superseded the rules of public law and private honesty; an house in Waterford, and two plowlands and an half within the liberties of that city, formed part of his reward: nor did he limit his ambition to the banks of the Suir, the har-

* His appointment as a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is not noticed in the patents; he held it for a very short time.

bour of Cork seemed better suited to his expanded genius ; I therefore find that the three plowlands of Barnehely were added to the traitor's spoil. The reader will not conceive it improper to review this traitorous judge as an author.

During the preceding troubles ancient law and established religion gave great disgust to arrogant innovators. It required some delay and difficulty to attain a perfect knowledge of either, though little learning and less judgment were sufficient to exaggerate the prominent abuses or presumed imperfections of these social systems. A shallow and vulgar appeal of this sort was published against the practice and profession of the law. Cooke answered the virulent libel in a tract, which for legal depth, classic taste, and extensive learning, would not disgrace Selden, Somers, or Hale.

The Chief Baron Corbet attracts our attention ; a wretch memorable for corruption and tyranny, without any personal good quality or literary talent to balance such enormous crimes. This obscure and infamous man was regularly bred to the legal profession, but long discontinued its practice. His broken fortune required a situation, and the party gratified that necessity ; he therefore moved early in a subordinate military rank, and rose therein with a tolerable character for courage and skill. Cromwell's piercing eye observed that by his conduct, situation and talents he would become a proper associate to those outcasts of every party, with whose aid and exertion he hoped to strengthen his position in a secondary station, or even attain the full measure of a boundless and criminal ambition.

Ireland seemed the hereditary seat of courtly adventurers, and lay-exposed at this period to the republican band. Miles Corbet was therefore permitted to repose from military toils in the important station of Commissioner for civil affairs. The kingdom and its inhabitants having been tried, surveyed and reviewed through every class and in its remotest districts, the office was abolished, and a settled peace as to past crimes or confiscated property proclaimed by authority of Government. Compensation had not then been sanctioned by the legislature, or

reduced on common occasions to systematic practice. Corbet's keen judgment supplied that defect, and blends in one luminous act the craft, corruption, and unexampled presumption of those upstart and innovating usurpers; he modestly solicited and obtained the station of Chief Baron, even in opposition to the Irish Lord Deputy, for in 1655, when the four courts were to be reestablished, Deputy Fleetwood sagaciously remarked, that in his opinion two courts of justice, the Chancery and Upper Bench would be sufficient, and causes formerly cognizable in the Common Pleas be tried in the latter. He added, with suitable official modesty and lust for patronage, that he could offer six or more fit judges for the courts of justice. The Common Pleas and Exchequer were to be buried by the fiat of this arbitrary enthusiast: the lock of the common law and the established key of the treasury, (to borrow the phrase of Lord Coke,) must melt beneath the pressure of a republican talisman, nor leave a trace behind. The Deputy shewed himself a weak statesman, and his employers treated the advice with suitable contempt.

Corbet became Chief Baron. The last effort of this extraordinary man was to puzzle the Judges about the doctrine of peremptory challenges, and the regularity of the form by which his attainder was brought into the Court of King's Bench. He was led to the one point by the authority of some ancient and ill-considered cases, and on the other it may be doubtful whether the law, as it then stood, was not with him; an intelligent people were, however, fully satisfied of two things—that he was the person named in the attainder, and that his crimes merited death; which, adds an eye witness who reported his case, the prisoner met with as little concern as he shewed in the court, or at the perpetration of the treasonable deeds.

The modern town of Kilworth and the adjacent district of the Condons was divided between Lord Deputy Fleetwood and the Chief Baron. These political rivals had even a dispute about the change of its Irish appellation, Clogleigh; finally the Lord Deputy triumphed, and the seat of his nativity prevailed: thus the name of a Leicestershire plain was transferred to an

Irish mountain, and exhibits a permanent record of their crimes. The other Judges were either continued and promoted by Charles, or permitted to enjoy the fruits of treason in private life.

Cromwell's administration suppressed the rank of Sergeant in Ireland. King's Sergeant bore too emphatical a reference to an abdicated title for innovators or regicides to uphold it as a part of the legal system ; no such officer appears during the usurpation, though engrafted on the Irish constitution from our earliest records. The Attorney-Generalship was vacant, and an amnesty granted to Shapcott, the Solicitor-General.

At the Restoration, Mountrath, Orrery, and Sir Maurice Eustace were the Lords Justices, and Ormond finally appointed Lord Lieutenant. The law servants of the crown in England did honour to the discernment, and reflect lasting credit on the great Earl of Clarendon.

Bridgeman, Hale, Palmer, and Finch were men calculated to dispense the English law with integrity and enlightened skill ; nor was the interest of Ireland unattended to in a similar arrangement ; Sir Maurice Eustace, a man of respectable family, unblemished reputation, and extensive connexions, was appointed Chancellor.

Sir James Barry, a Baron of the Exchequer, an experienced judge and able statesman, was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer by the title of Lord Santry.

Sir John Temple, the Cromwellian Master of the Rolls, was continued in his office. I willingly believe that Temple rendered essential aid to the Restoration, and merited amnesty, but not confidence.

Justice Donnellan was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas : Byssie, Recorder of Dublin, Chief Baron, a man useful to every party which employed him, and by no means scrupulous in his conduct. He obtained in the late troubles a part of Prestop's Inn, near Cork Hill, whereon he built a residence, known by the name of the Chief Baron's House, until subsequent city improvements caused its demolition.

The law servants of the crown were all Irishmen, as were a

majority of the preceding judicial characters. Englishmen of the first class did not look for such situations, and ministers adhered too strongly to the interests of their master to comply with the solicitations of inferior persons. An early and applauded act of the new government was to restore the First and Second Sergeants to their accustomed rank. Sir Audley Mervyn, Speaker of the House of Commons, was appointed Prime Sergeant; his tried talents in a civil and military line entitled him to such a place, an office already filled by three speakers, and which had been held (until the usurpation) by Sir Maurice Eustace, the new Lord Chancellor; since that period, if a few weak or worthless men have been Prime Sergeants, be it remembered, that the legal talents of Bernard and Singleton, the eloquent powers of Hutchinson and Burgh, were displayed in that official situation, and the full union of both perfections in the person of Malone. The Second Sergeant's salary was at this time also increased, and permanently fixed upon the establishment.

Among the Judges were Sir Jerome Alexander, Second Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir William Aston, Second Justice of the King's Bench; they had a curious dispute about precedence. The King's letter for the latter bears an earlier date than that for Sir Jerome. Patents passed on the same day, and both were sworn together.

Sir Jerome Alexander was of long standing in the English Inns of Court, and published the case in a guarded, polite and learned manner, with his name annexed thereto. To this an anonymous and acrimonious answer was given. It was imputed to Sir William, as his side of the question was not only vindicated, but some presumed conversation between these legal knights introduced and animadverted upon. The well known Patrick Darcy was sent to demand an explanation, and a regular challenge succeeded on Sir William's refusal to make the slightest concession, or even to explain the fact. Though Aston figured as a colonel during the late usurpation, he declined the combat, and even applied for an information against Darcy. This appli-

cation was refused by his brethren, as Sir William Aston did not deny in his affidavit that he wrote the libel, or was privy to the publication. Thus the breach was drawn wider, and this infamous judge brought Darcy upon his shoulders. Official robes operated like a consecrated cover to shield the wretch from an horsewhip, but he was disabled from visiting his native country until Darcy's death by the terror of such infliction. This singular event operated like a patent of indemnity for duels, and covered attempts to punish such provocations in younger persons with ridicule. Charles, notwithstanding his contempt for the cowardly libeller, resolved to remove them both, and was with difficulty prevailed upon to withhold such just resentment. Alexander was a man of strong passion, but great integrity, and known public spirit. He even left his library, among other bounties, to Trinity College.

The foregoing trial by battle the reader may imagine settled the law and practice of precedence amongst Judges for succeeding generations, when an equally singular dispute arose in James's reign between two similar persons, in which the claimant neither shewed personal spirit nor legal judgment. He was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench in the room of its senior puisne, and demanded precedence as such without allowing the existing Judge to advance thereto. Had he not been as deficient in professional learning as in gentlemanly manners, the point was explained in law reporters, and must be obvious to every man of common sense. The contest was managed with correspondent decorum—they tore each other's robes in mounting the bench, and seconded the assault with language as brisk, adds my author, as could happen amongst women.

James was charmed with public appearances on his accession—all parties seemed to receive him with enthusiasm and confidence. It required, however, a steadier and sincerer temper to confirm and extend such disposition than this Prince was blessed with. Whatever reliance James may have had in the versatile principles of Judges appointed by his brother, his feelings suggested the great reluctance with which men exercise politics or

law to subvert their religion; the Bench must therefore undergo a change, nearly as extensive as what was deemed necessary at the Restoration. The Chancellor was a Protestant prelate—such service could not, therefore, be expected from him; his mild manners and acknowledged integrity, far from securing him in office, rendered a removal the more necessary. The selection of a successor was not from the eminent men of either kingdom; the King appointed a loyal gentleman of agreeable and social manners, but equally destitute of legal talents or private fortune; the former defect it was thought must render him subject to the management of Popish Judges, and the latter necessity ensure an acquiescence in the most criminal measures; his integrity, however, proved superior to personal distress, and once more made him a poor and private man. His successor was a Roman Catholic, and a reliance was had thereon, coupled with a knowledge of his personal character.

A majority of the Popish Judges then appointed were eminent for legal knowledge and irreproachable in private character; had their duties been confined to the proper station it may be considered a proud æra in Irish jurisprudence, but their Sovereign exacted different services, whereby he tarnished their characters and ruined his own. His first attempt was to initiate them in Cabinet mysteries at home, and then degrade his policy by sending for them as ambassadors upon state affairs. Even the English populace shewed amidst the irregularity of riot the feelings and discernment of a free and enlightened people; they pursued the traitorous missionaries, and, fastening potatoes upon poles, exclaimed with merited derision, "Make way for the potato ambassadors." This lively ridicule increased in their progress from the Tower to Whitehall to the most settled abhorrence, so that it was with the utmost difficulty civil and military authority could protect them from national fury and hatred. Such was their success and merited popularity in the sister isle. In their judicial decisions no authenticated act of cruelty or corruption remains upon record: if additional evidence were necessary, the three principal Judges for rank or talents, Nugent

Rice, and Daly, remained within the kingdom in possession of large properties, and armed in conscious innocence, set their personal or political enemies at defiance. Two of the Judges were Protestants who survived the revolution; even one of them was continued in office by King William; another, an English Papist, removed previous to James's abdication to Westminster, only memorable for being an incumbrance to this country and a disgrace to his own.

There were, indeed, two Irishmen amongst the group not indisposed to cruelty in criminal trials, or corruption in civil suits; however, that base and forward disposition sunk under the superior ascendancy of honest and enlightened brethren: but the great ornament of the Irish Bench during two reigns inimical to English law, both in their turbulence and calms, was John Keatinge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a great magistrate, who in a slippery or stormy period exercised official station with mild manners and integrity. He was calm, patient, and humane in the trial of prisoners; clear, laborious and consistent in the discussion of civil suits; faithful to his King and country in the indulgence of political principles, and attached to God in the exercise of Christianity. Thus persecuting Protestants charged him with being a concealed Papist, whilst furious Roman Catholics were confounded at his firm attachment to the established religion. Connected with no party, and dignifying station by despising its tenure, he equally resisted the interested views of Clarendon or Tyrconnell. But the concluding act of an illustrious life must endear his name to civilized society in every age and clime. When James, cloyed with the advice of a pliant Chancellor and perjured Chief Justice, consulted Keatinge, (though that great man well knew what would be palatable to a deluded prince,) he administered honest and salutary advice. James had even sufficient good sense to feel and respect it; but that King was, from situation, necessitated to repeal the Act of Settlement.

James not only departed from the usual wisdom of English councils, but adopted the vicious practice of an Irish cabinet: judges were selected as statesmen, and priests became secret ad-

visers of the crown ; Christianity and law were thus perverted from useful purposes to pernicious designs.

Chief Justice Keatinge, when asked by the L. L. Tyrconnell, for his opinion at the council, Dec. 24, 1688, gave it to this effect :—" That it would be vain to withstand the Prince of Orange's forces, which had met with no opposition in England, and would find their work easy in Ireland. He recounted the misfortunes of the last rebellion and the consequences of another by the utter forfeiture of all their estates ; that in the north the Protestants were already in arms, and would readily join with any other Protestants that came to their assistance ; that the King having withdrawn himself from his people, and the government in the hands of the Prince of Orange, they must not expect any succour from England ; nor had they a fund to maintain a war, the revenue of Ireland not being sufficient to discharge the public disbursements, and which would decrease daily, and therefore as I am called," said he, " to give advice upon this extraordinary occasion, so I will not be answerable for any miseries that may ensue upon your noncompliance, but exhort your Excellency to make a wise, timely and honourable accommodation, which I doubt not you may obtain for yourself and people."

The Irish soil was not trod by James until William was seated upon the throne of Britain ; then indeed this country was cursed with his presence, and its extravagant loyalty abused to restore an abdicated tyranny in England and Scotland, or to confirm it here. Such were James's views in calling a parliament, to arm or tax subjects, and employ that union at his will and pleasure forms his only title to Irish gratitude and affection. There however arose one man in that assembly who had a perfect knowledge of, and an ardent attachment to, the constitution of his country. The Great Charter, Petition of Right, or Bill of Rights, would have met in him an able framer and intrepid defender. James's Attorney-General, Sir Richard Nagle, dignified that situation by exchanging its usual character for that of a stern inflexible patriot. He carried measures similar to those of 1782, and thus paid homage to the excellence of English law by trans-

ferring its full and complete enjoyment to his countrymen. There was one measure of James's reign which required instant and effectual imitation, and that consisted in an immediate removal of presumed traitors from the Bench. Such Judges as had been discarded by James, and survived the abdication, were entitled to instant reappointment; the Chancellor also deserved to be reinstated. William's first act, after the submission of Ireland, was directed to this object.

The misconduct or ignorance of the Judges in an important branch of law excites surprise, and would exceed belief were not the abuse authenticated on the records of parliament. Suits by civil bill originated in the provincial presidency courts, and were upheld merely by prerogative, in violation of common law, and without statutory authority. The practice was cheap and expeditious, and though hatched in the chamber of despotism, has since been wisely upheld and confirmed in times marked by a proper respect for freedom. But what had Judges to do with state policy or arbitrary improvements? Besides, the motive becomes doubly suspicious when large fees to themselves and their clerks accrue from malpractice. The Irish parliament voted, in 1692, "that the trials and proceedings by civil bills, as of late and now practised in this kingdom, are arbitrary, illegal, and a burthen to the subject."

In 1698, we meet a singular legal anecdote:—A dispute arose relative to county taxes and assessments, between the town of Youghal and the county of Cork. This was left to the determination of the Judges, as the order tells us, in their private capacity, and such decision was by consent of parties to be conclusive. This proceeding must be considered a strong proof of Irish politeness, as I firmly believe it would be impossible to obtain a similar meeting at Sergeants' Inn, or to persuade that grave body to act in a double capacity.

Judicial guilt, at the close of Anne's reign, was merely not uncommon, but general. Such as were of the privy council signed a report contrary to evidence, which was laid before them at that board. The Puisne Judges concurred in this falsity

without the warrant of any document. One of that body solicited the cause in England, and exhibited to statesmen a proof, that though Irish commerce was restricted, its judges made a lucrative traffic to the crown, and by parity of reason to private parties, of the property, liberty and lives of fellow subjects. Nor had these hardened criminals or their partisans any excuse to offer, but merely pleaded great zeal against the Pope and Pretender, though nothing was more likely to introduce these foreigners than the cruelty or corruption of Protestant Judges; however, the whole group would have been removed on the accession of George L., had not one man among them made useful discoveries, and to the original crime of judicial corruption super-added the baseness of an informer. I will not exercise the feelings of a Protestant and a Whig in so partial a manner as to give an exclusive merit to all the new Judges; similar vices stained many of them with those of their degraded and time-serving predecessors; in particular, an equal disposition to haunt the Castle and receive its oracular assistance in popular or criminal trials. These suspicions have been confirmed (were proof necessary) by the confidential correspondence of Primate Boulter.

The Great Seal was taken from Lord Middleton in 1725. This event flowed from an attack in Parliament on account of an absence in England, though with leave from the crown. This last and longest visit was for sixteen months, and had been solicited on the score of ill health. If example could sanctify an evil precedent, the chancellor had many to produce, in the persons of two Englishmen, Porter and Methuen; however, some resolutions were voted reflecting on his lordship for not stating to his sovereign the injury which the absence of such an officer must occasion, both in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer Chamber. The plea of known ill health, or being an English commoner, did not avail as a defence, which circumstance seemed a signal for his lordship to retire, as he could not (most probably) remove the former affliction, and the shield of senatorial situation was wrested from him.

I will not guess the motives of individuals, whether they

originated in zeal for the public good, or in a concealed movement of ministerial machinery ; though it is but justice to add, that his lordship's official integrity and gentlemanly behaviour properly supported, would satiate personal malignity, and fix seem confirmed by this parliamentary ordeal, for such grounds, upon the culprit indelible disgrace. Brodrick's family seemed to overtop the house of Boyle in the county of Cork, and his lordship defeated the Duke of Newcastle at an election for a borough in Sussex—offences not to be palliated by official correctness, nor overlooked from compassion to corporeal infirmity. His lordship retired with sullen dignity, but irreproachable character ; he even gave a pattern to English Chancellors of superior independence with respect to place or pension, for in that country such an officer was in 1725 convicted of corruption and tyranny ; yet, every part of the sentence, save the ignominy, operated as a dead letter—the delinquent was continued a pension, and his son enjoyed a most lucrative sinecure. Sir Richard Cox, in retirement, became consoled by the depression of his countryman and rival, whilst another of the Irish party became deeply mortified.

Chief Justice Whitshed conceived that the Great Seal of Ireland was his descendible right ; exclusive of parliamentary services in early life, he had merit of a later date and of a different character, to second such claim—perjured zeal, and presumptuous tyrannical practice in criminal trials. The Irish Cabinet expressed a regret at not being able thus to sanctify qualities congenial with their own. This memorable man might have escaped posthumous remembrance, and directed craft or corruption to temporary convenience and personal malignity, if his judicial profligacy had not justly provoked the satiric pen of Swift. When that great man most loyally attempted to arouse torpid Irishmen to a preservation of property against fraud and indirect robbery—or to sustain their private fortunes and starving artisans by an use of domestic manufactures, honest and nervous publications were considered libellous. The Attorney-General, however, dared not file an information and look for conviction—in-

dictments were therefore resorted to, in which entire business Whitshed became an interested and envenomed partisan. Each recorded transcript of English malpractice was exercised, whilst the plain principles of law were exploded or denied. If judicial purity should resemble female honour, we need not doubt that Whitshed became soon callous to the call of conscience, and gratified, without scruple or even pecuniary bribes, party hatred and personal malevolence in many private causes. His acquaintance was extensive, and included a circle of similar characters. Their cowardice or crimes often provoked animadversion, which evil passions required indulgence and sometimes a screen: the pliant Chief Justice was ever at hand, solicited or encouraged parties, and courted this infamy with such a forward approach, that his associates or dependent minions did not tremble or blush when they avowed Whitshed's previous knowledge of criminal business, and a preconcerted judicial determination. Such malpractice must often have failed of success if the Chief Justice had not had a suitable associate and humble friend in brother Boate. Thus secure of a majority, Justice Caulfield was disabled from effecting anything except a display of undoubted integrity and sound legal knowledge. Even Swift has not been sufficiently just in this instance—for the approbation of honest Judges is full as useful in a public point of view as the keenest censure of such as are impudent or corrupt. Whitshed finished his career by an implied avowal of guilt: he solicited the Great Seal, and on disappointment, determined to save himself from further prostitution by becoming Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The English Minister did not feel for the regrets of a corrupt Judge and obscure statesman; the Great Seal was therefore given to a pamphleteering partisan, who died in so short a time after arrival, that his services would be totally forgot in this country, but for the pension so long paid to his family; he was, however, a man of considerable legal talent and unexceptionable personal character, whose name has been rendered still more respectable by the classic genius of one relation, and the naval merit of another.

Chief Justice Wyndham was raised from the Common Pleas to the Chancery Bench; a person whose conduct as Chief Judge of an Irish Court, gave a good earnest to the kingdom of the propriety of such promotion. Unlike most of his predecessors, or some of his successors, he tempered a natural disposition to justice with a correct knowledge of general equity, as exercised through Europe or ingrafted on the system of English law; his court, therefore, became an enlightened school, in which a mild and benevolent magistrate, by practice and example, animated the Bar to legal skill; he further satisfied the nation by a marked discountenance of party views, or the personal interference of official attendants in any matter submitted to his decision. The ministerial situation of this country enabled him to exercise another quality equally correspondent to the purity and moderation of his temper.

A leading commoner managed the lower house, and upheld administration with vigour and integrity, whilst the link of official connexion with the English Cabinet was upheld by a prelate highly entitled to notice in a historical review of the legal profession. My opinion of Boulter's private virtues and public talents is guided by strict impartiality. The vices of a statesman become the more dangerous when clothed with exterior decorum, and an exercise of personal benevolence. Thus feudal ruffians consecrated crimes by donations to the church and clerical time-servers or tyrants, Wolsey, Ximenes, Richelieu, and Boulter—affected to atone for injuries in each country which they managed, by an encouragement of particular charities or posthumous foundations.

The reader shall be gratified by the Primate's pen, with authentic proofs of his personal and ministerial integrity. A few quotations from that unexceptionable authority will justly supersede the fallible assertion of any man.—Page 3. "The independency of this kingdom is a very popular notion." *Ib.* "The parliament may fear the madness of the people." P. 11. "Whenever an archbishopric is vacant, it is necessary that an Englishman should fill it." P. 12. "As many Englishmen to be

sent, as may be with decency." P. 17. "The English interest to be thoroughly supported. The only way of keeping things quiet is to fill the great places from England." P. 19. "No one for the future but Englishmen to be in great places. The Chief Baron to be an Englishman." P. 49. "I must own we deserve no favour here." P. 64. "Irish lawyers inferior in skill and experience to the English." P. 90. "The two Chief Justices to be Englishmen." P. 93. "If an English bishop be sent, let it not be for being good for nothing there." If so good a man could forget his duty as a prelate and minister to the people with whom he resided, what confidence ought Irishmen to have in inferior characters?

Similar sentiments operated upon the general class of imported placemen, who by misinterpretation, fraud and self-interest, upheld the barbarism and hostility of both countries in their mutual administration. To such a man Lord Chancellor Wyndham cheerfully resigned the corrupt patronage and systematic support of an Irish Cabinet. In this manner the nation and its legal body were governed during the reign of George I., upon whose demise the sceptre fell to his son without any judicial or ministerial movement in either kingdom.

In 1732, Mr. John Fitzgibbon* applied for a call to the bar, with a moral and literary character not only sufficient for the purpose, but a scrutiny into which must attract attention and respect. Though descended from Popish parents, he understood the law too well to apply without removing the effect of such impediment. For this also a recent precedent occurred in the case of a Mr. James Roche, who was admitted a barrister in 1729. His education in a French university could not be a matter of regular inquiry, as a college degree was neither respected nor required. With the preceding protections and qualifications the reader may feel impatient to know what ground of rejection could be fairly adduced against him. It seems, ambition or lucre urged him to take and publish notes of cases determined

* Father of the Earl of Clare.

in Westminster during a five years' residence in England; they bear strong testimony to his industry and diligence, and are worthy the imitation of students.

The want of a judicial fiat was considered indecorous, and even induced Lord Hardwicke to consider them as no authority, though with the candour inseparable from great ability, and the knowledge of a cotemporary, he admits their accuracy. A faction circulated with active malignity the propriety of marking a man by rejection who had thus, in their opinion, committed a direct contempt against the Judges of England, and which merited the vengeance of their subordinate and subservient brethren in this kingdom. This concealed and sudden attack was even carried, and the Chancellor, Lord Wyndham, left in a minority. Had that great officer been a petulant, unprincipled, unfeeling, party man, he would gratify such a disposition by a cruel and inconsiderate assent to this measure. What would avail the complaint of a young man, no matter how meritorious, rather obnoxious to government and parliament from lineage and mode of education, also equally destitute of connexion or public character to vindicate the wrong? In this entire transaction Lord Wyndham had the cordial support of Chief Justice Reynolds. They resisted, from motives of justice, the attempt, and agreed in thinking, that a person performing the legal requisites enforced by modern statute law, and the ordinances enjoined by prescriptive authority, had a right to be called to the Irish bar. They were successful, and the party finally and silently yielded to the Chancellor and Chief Justice.

When the reader reflects on the excellence of Mr. Fitzgibbon's personal, political and legal character, it must inspire him with an added abhorrence of concealed, unsworn and tyrannic discretion. In this instance the voters have not been ascertained; the junior Sergeants were, however, the avowed but subordinate leaders; men whom the reader will find damned to merited infamy upon historic record by the baseness of their own acts—one as a vindictive assassin, and the other as a popish discoverer; he will be curious to know whether Irish legal writers

or their works underwent a similar ordeal, or by what concurrence of accident they avoided the trying scene; the answer will be concise and satisfactory. No private Irish lawyer ever incurred the penalty by publishing a legal report. Sir John Davys and Chief Baron Gilbert deciphred with singular ability, and by a copious commentary, the leading decisions of their day. The case of tenures was also compiled by Baron Barry. The two former were Englishmen, who either had the countenance of government, or the protection of rank and character to circulate their works, and the last was a state compilation.

In 1738, Mr. Marshall was created a Sergeant, and in 1754, a Judge. A selection of that gentleman was extremely judicious; he had an active persevering mind, a warm intrepid temper, and a judgment sufficiently severe to distinguish between hollow professions and practical inclinations to tyranny. Such a person was well calculated to depress a guilty group not more by personal courage than undisguised contempt.

In the year 1739, Lord Wyndham resigned, to the regret of every honest or intelligent Irishman, having rendered a name memorable in England for wisdom, public spirit and eloquence, a subject of grateful regret to the Irish nation. His retreat was also unmarked by pension, place or reversion.

Robert Jocelyn, Attorney-General, became Chancellor; a gentleman of unimpeached political character, amiable private manners, and distinguished legal ability.

Lord Jocelyn has higher and more lasting merit than obscure Chancery records usually convey. He united lettered taste with official integrity, and wished to redeem the darkened annals of this country from fable or falsehood. With this view he became the patron of Harris, whose industry was unabated, but which failed of suitable success from an anxious attention to the influence of existing power, and a proportioned neglect of posterity. Had the Chancellor met a lawyer of superior merit, turning from lucrative allurements to lettered pursuits, such an enlightened individual would probably be encouraged and rewarded with suitable care; yet the preceding exertion forms a

monumental foliage, and throws a lustre round that nobleman's character. Thus, Chancellor Ellesmere is remembered with respect, not for his argument, entitled the case of *Post Nati*, or an important criticism on Coke's Reports, but as the patron of Sir John Davys.

The political versatility, or imputed crimes of Shaftesbury, are forgot when we reflect that an author was formed under his shade who made "the whole internal world his own." Chancellor Bathurst's perishable imbecility is atoned for by directing official station and influence to the protection and promotion of Sir William Jones. Chief Justice Reynolds was also removed shortly after, and thereby enabled to exhibit on the English Bench, those professional talents and accomplished manners which endeared him to the malignant and unprincipled parties of this distracted land. Henry Singleton, an Irishman of superior legal talent, and equal personal virtue, filled that vacant station.

About this time two Puisne Judges were appointed from England, equally destitute of proper legal knowledge, but different indeed in every other respect. The one eminent for classic taste and scientific knowledge, the other an illiterate hackney clerk, bred in an equity office, and incapable from the confirmed meanness of early habits, to display professional skill or gentlemanly manner.

In 1756, Lord Chancellor Jocelyn died, and was succeeded in office by Chief Baron Bowes. Thus Lord Hardwicke, in addition to his personal and family fortune, was enabled to recommend to the Great Seal of Ireland successively, two friends, with whom he had been bred together in a special pleader's office.

The Court of Exchequer found in Willes a feeble and inadequate Chief Judge, who was little aided by the other Judges of the Court. This serious defect was supplied by the Herculean talent of Anthony Malone. Whilst he acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer, his colleagues enjoyed a judicial sinecure, at least in the equity line. This extraordinary man had so universally read, and accurately retained, the whole system of English

equity and law, that its most intricate principles or insignificant rules were equally familiar to him. A natural and nervous eloquence enforced each commentary on this profound assemblage with such dignity, fluency and ease, that ordinary hearers felt surprise when sentiments classically delivered, and clearly understood, thus flowed from a legal code ignorantly represented as destitute of lettered ornament or historic strength. Providence added to such professional perfection a figure peculiarly expressive of judicial dignity. Singleton then filled the office of Master of the Rolls; had passed through the profession with merited success, and continued such excellence of character in a judicial station. Here was an opportunity of justifying Carter's removal, by assimilating the duty to English practice, and dispensing that blessing to Ireland, but no such salutary principle influenced public councils.

Thus, when the Irish Master of the Rolls died, in 1759, the nation felt the usual neglect of English administration, and the arrogance of its deputed government; that high office was given to a known absentee, Mr. Rigby, and by a tenure for life in defiance of an unrepealed statute, and without even the assumption of a dispensing power; yet in 34 Henry VIII. a non-absentee clause was inserted in Sir Thomas Cusake's patent for the same office.

The reader must be curious to know what honours or emoluments accompanied or followed Malone's unrivalled fame, especially as titles and collateral places or reversions have attached in modern times to doubtful talents and tainted character. That great man (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) was dismissed from the exercise of judicial duty for parliamentary integrity. The rapacious secretary was for a moment awed, and did not immediately invest himself with the office. But a sufficient insult was offered to this degraded country by the intervening successor; he was a superannuated Judge, who had nothing legal about him but the name. The Exchequer Bench was not cursed with his attendance; its legal management was left to the guidance of another Englishman of equal imbecility, but whom

truth records to be destitute of that judicial presumption which unmerited elevation and confirmed ignorance so generally assume. The ministerial arrangement was, however, exhibited at the close of the parliamentary campaign; the new Chancellor pensioned, and the secretary's retreat rewarded by the judicial appointment, rendered as permanent as an illegal patent for life could make it. Thus the close of one reign and the dawn of another was tarnished by ministerial rapine extended to the four courts, and which dared to divert two great common law officers from their original institution and end. Legal history in England furnishes no similar precedent, but deviations from justice or law are familiar to Irish readers.

In 1761, Sir Richard Aston was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which had been (it seems) declined by the Vinerian professor. Sir Richard did not retire with composure, from this country. Grand juries and private magistrates, had frequent disputes with him on different circuits. Justice, however, warrants me to affirm, according to authentic report, that in all such instances the Judge was right, and though his manner might be rude and disagreeable, that the preceding attacks appear to have flowed from party presumption, legal ignorance, or provincial corruption. Parliament was not resorted to; yet Sir Richard's situation became disagreeable; he therefore solicited a removal to Westminster, which was effected in the year 1765. There indeed he practised a conduct and was detected in a transaction almost equally profligate. On a motion relative to a libel in the Court of King's Bench, a barrister zealously but imprudently made an affidavit that he believed it to be no libel. This being matter of opinion, passed unnoticed by Lord Mansfield or his other brethren; but Aston's forward and corrupt malignity emboldened him to declare "that he would not believe such a man's oath." He was protected from personal resentment, action or indictment by official situation, however that shield covered him with added infamy. The barrister, though destitute of the preceding privileges, watched the Judge's secret movements,

and successfully detected Aston in a sale of lottery tickets presumed to be received as the wages of judicial prostitution in the memorable trials about Wilkes and Junius.

This internal evidence of guilt was proclaimed by a manly pamphlet and believed by every reader. Prudence awed the legal but valorous knight into silence, and justly exhibits him to posterity, as an official tyrant and corrupt judge. Thus at the distance of a century, two Englishmen of the same name stain the King's Inn roll, and merit the contempt or detestation of the legal body in both kingdoms.

In 1765, a new Chief Justice for the Common Pleas was sent from England, who, by authentic report, was as great an original as ever issued from a legal cell. Heaven help poor Ireland if the great seal were committed to him, or its parliament and peerage guided by such a character. The resources of trade and manufacture, financial, geographic, naval and military situation were to him alike unknown. He was however a tolerably skilful common lawyer, and a blunt, honest, undesigning man, but it would be a libel upon truth to call him a statesman.

The reader will excuse two anecdotes illustrative of that character: having taken a house and dined with most of his brethren he was much surprised at his admission to chambers, and instantly told the attending members that as he was a bachelor, his house should be immediately disposed of, for the chambers were even more agreeable to him; nor was his disappointment inconsiderable, when convinced that such accommodation existed only by King's Inn's intendment, and Irish fiction of law.

On the death of Lord Bowes, the great seal was committed to persons who were not professional men, court duty was therefore performed alternately by the judges. In his turn, having completely disposed of all interlocutories and motions which were offered, he gravely rose and hoped that the auditory were pleased with his mode of doing business; adding, if the choice should fall upon me, do you not think, gentlemen, that I will make a good chancellor. The novelty of this affecting address provoked a

smile from veterans, but juniors received it with a tempest of applause, whilst the author, unconscious of its singularity, retired like a Roman actor having proclaimed, "*vos plaudite.*"

He was the last Englishman who filled the station of a common law judge in this country (save the late Judge Hewitt) and retired in 1770; whereas his predecessor was removed into the station of a puisne judge in the English Court of King's Bench without any pension. Irish salaries would however render such an exchange in our time a pecuniary loss; though similar removals had been the constant usage between both countries from the reign of James I.

The next event was the death of the Lord Chancellor, in July 1767. The Great Seal was placed in commission, and so held until the arrival of his successor in January, 1768. The reader will probably expect some observations on the Chancellor's personal, political, and judicial conduct, which shall be executed *procul ira aut odio*, and with a full sense that *nos et nostra debemur morti*. These remembrances may also have their use; for though the legal profession is so generally bound by precedent as to fetter, save in a few enlightened individuals, genius and political judgment, I know no body of men who attain so strong and imitative an hue of its leading members.

Lord Bowes came to this country in the train of Chancellor West. That gentleman having died the year after his arrival, Mr. Bowes had but two modes of attaining an independent station, each however sufficient to ensure him success were he destitute (which was not the case) of legal talents. He was an Englishman and might return thither, where he had a powerful patron in Sir Philip Yorke, then Attorney-General of that kingdom, or under that banner solicit Irish promotion. We therefore find him called to our bar in Michaelmas term 1725; and succeeding Mr. Jocelyn, as third sergeant, in Trinity term, 1727. In a short time he was returned to parliament without any intercourse with constituents, or injury to his purse; the government having given to the boroughmonger, official compensation. Lord Jocelyn preceded him in all subsequent promotions, until his eleva-

tion to the bench. As Chancellor, Lord Bowes also succeeded Lord Jocelyn ; his ability as a lawyer was very respectable, and his powers of eloquence by no means contemptible.

James Hewitt, fourth Justice of the English Court of King's Bench, was appointed to succeed Lord Bowes as Chancellor of Ireland, and took his seat in Hilary term, 1768. The reader will perceive that I am approaching my own period of time, by giving an authenticated account of Lord Lifford's promotion, which rests upon the authority of his son, my late friend, Judge Hewitt. When Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister and Earl of Chatham, the express announcing that important event and his own elevation to the Great Seal, reached Lord Camden whilst in a court of justice. Having adjourned with all possible expedition, he called Sergeant Hewitt to his lodgings, and offered that gentleman the judge's place which was to be vacated by Wilmot's succeeding him as Chief Justice ; Hewitt hesitated at accepting the proffered kindness, observing that a parliamentary situation might be useful in the promotion of sons—a profitable market which must be closed by the position of a common law judge, whose seclusion from political pursuits or connexions, forbade (according to English usage) any family promotion. He however added, that the Chancellor of Ireland was upwards of seventy, and if his lordship's friendship guaranteed that office, the place of puisne judge would be taken as an intermediate step to the expected elevation. Lord Camden replied with prompt and manly friendship, that if in office, he might rely upon it, or the Great Seal of Britain would be open to his ambition. Events corresponded nearly with the foregoing assertion, for Solicitor-General Willes had interest of the highest rank, and would have been appointed, had not Lord Camden declared, that in such an event he must resign. This well timed threat had its full effect ; the Irish Great Seal was given to Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Willes consigned as a puisne judge for further improvement to Lord Mansfield and Sir J. Yates.

The preceding arrangement of men alike distinguished for mildness of manners and mediocrity of talent, gave official sta-

tion to the immortal Dunning; a barrister who united to great professional powers, transcendent parliamentary talent, and will be admired by the latest posterity as the reputed author of Junius, and friend of Sir William Jones. The new Chancellor did not imitate his successor, or a few of his predecessors, in attempting to guide the state machinery of this kingdom; such presumption would not be tolerated by the Viceroy, nor leading parliamentary interests; besides, Chancery gave him sufficient employment. That nobleman never practised in an Equity Court, nor received a solid classic education, whence he might extract those literary powers, which render profound legal research a matter of real amusement, and enable barristers to unravel and retain law's subtlest intricacies with electric rapidity and philosophic strength. His ambition was confined to judicial and technical accuracy, which useful attainment, combined with patience, politeness, and honesty, highly entitled him to public esteem.

When the line of particular station was rendered familiar or intelligible, Lord Lifford's skill as a common lawyer, gave strength and lustre to many decisions.

The political movements of state did not originate with Lord Lifford; that wavering and slippery fame rested on different shoulders, whilst his necessary subservience to existing administration was overlooked or forgot in acknowledged purity of judicial character—a blessing truly merited by Irishmen, from the hereditary attachment and reverence which they bear to such quality.

In the year 1784, three judges were added to the common law courts, and as two died in autumn, 1783, five persons mounted the judicial seat—a number only to be equalled in modern time by the arrangement which took place immediately after the union. A symmetry with the exterior forms of English government was speciously held out, and in most instances became a veil for extensive and increased patronage. Twelve judges thus graced annual sessions, and aided by legal accuracy, the active energies of an Irish peerage. That august body compensated

for a long abeyance by an interference on appeals more minute and particular than what distinguishes their British brethren.

After an exclusion from the revolution in 1688, Roman Catholic fellow-subjects were admitted to the rank of barristers in 1792. For better than a century, acts of state, or Castle Chamber decrees, excluded them, as the statute of Supremacy affected practitioners,—only by an indirect and possibly overstrained construction. Superadded impediments opposed their admission after the accession of King William; several gentlemen however occasionally qualified themselves for conveyancing or chamber practice, and even became members of the Inns, whereby an instant accession of able and eminent men was added to the legal roll of each kingdom.

From the accession of James I., until the reign of George III., the three Chief Judges had equal salaries, with the exception of £100 additional to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. There was no particular payment until the year 1656 or 60 for circuit, until which period their personal expenses and entertainments were borne by sheriffs and corporations. This became very burthensome to the latter, without being sufficiently convenient to the former. By an order from government the practice was discontinued and £50 each circuit given in lieu thereof, which was afterwards raised to £100 each circuit, and to £200 with equal conformity to the progressive value of the articles of life. On the introduction of circuits into this kingdom, sheriffs, from policy, vanity, or a sense of duty, went to an extraordinary expense in entertaining judges and their suite.

The reader has seen the manner in which that abuse was mildly corrected in the reign of Charles II., much to the credit of that Monarch's good sense and the public spirit of his ministers. Irish history or custom, when faithfully related, appears like a transcript from an English record; with such close similitude do the inhabitants of each country act under equal circumstances. Let us, therefore, view how this matter stood in the sister kingdom.

The reader must know that the mischief grew to such a height

in England, previous to 1573, as to merit the interference of Queen Elizabeth. That princess ordered her Privy Council to send a circular letter to the sheriffs of England, stating, "that the great burden and cost of said office, by the large diets of the justices of assize yearly increasing, have obliged many gentlemen meet for the office to make strong solicitations to avoid that burden;" and it appearing that the petitions of sheriffs for such expense to her Majesty's Exchequer shewed that more was charged than in reason ought to be allowed; the Queen therefore determined to sustain the Judges from her coffers, and notice was given that in future, sheriffs should forbear further diet, but to assist the justices' servants in all such matters.

By an act passed in the year 1796, the Judges' salaries were increased.

There was a fee, small in itself, but valuable, which resulted from civil bills, a species of suit entirely unknown in England; here a shilling was given to each Judge on a decree or dismissal, and taxed against the losing party. This profit was diverted into another course when assistant barristers were appointed. But to complete that plan, the Common Law Judges must be rendered as independent in income as the statute law had already confirmed them by tenure.

Four thousand pounds a-year was assigned to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and three thousand five hundred pounds to the other Chief Judges, while the Puisne Judges were fixed at an equal salary of two thousand five hundred pounds, which official patronage was overlooked from the great principle whence it arose.

A material judicial arrangement took place in the year 1800. For near two centuries the English Master of the Rolls has determined causes, and been in that respect a collateral judicial assistant to the Lord Chancellor. In Ireland no similar duty was performed previous to the Union. That great measure, however, led to the alteration, and has in that respect operated to a beneficial effect. It was conceived that the Irish Chancellor

would feel it necessary or pleasant to spend some part of each session in London.

The increase of equity business bore a proportioned correspondence, not merely to the improved wealth of individuals, but to practical fraud, and intended injustice or delay; therefore two courts of concurrent Chancery jurisdiction were requisite to keep pace with multiplied suits, and administer relief here as in England. Every modern correction of Irish administration or judicial practice, clearly exhibits ancient and inveterate abuse. The legal tenure of a Master of the Rolls is admitted by the repealing statute to be during pleasure, and the Sovereign enabled to give the possessor proper judicial permanence.

The Duke of Leinster succeeded Mr. Rigby, and a peer of both kingdoms dwindled into an officer of Chancery, who had however as a predecessor, an English peer, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. On his Grace's removal, this lucrative sinecure was divided between two Irish noblemen, to whom on this statutable settlement, adequate compensation was given. The office thus altered was conferred upon a Baron of the Exchequer, whose retreat from public station met every possible respect which a learned body owed to a most accomplished brother.

A statute, which enables sheriffs to pay for the lodging of Judges on circuit, was enacted in the year 1801. These officers are to be allowed by a certificate from the judges such expense, so it exceed not twenty pounds each assizes.

The Irish Lord Chancellor attended the session of 1801, but his death took place in January, 1802. The British Cabinet determined with promptitude, and did not give much consideration to the struggles of Irish party. The new Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, was not more remarkable than the office from whence he was removed. That gentleman shifted from the situation of Attorney-General in the preceding year to that of Speaker, though the office of Master of the Rolls was then vacant, and could not possibly be refused to his solicitation; but I presume that the new administration conceived him still better adapted

for the senatorial chair, and pressed a favourite into that service. By this singular movement he exchanged the certain prospect of a lucrative and permanent equity position, for the slippery and stormy rank of Irish Chancellor. Unknown parties and a strange country were also to be tried instead of experienced friends in his native land. His public conduct exhibited an ambiguity which might with propriety induce him to confine his attention to Chancery business, and unite by this wise but unambitious conduct, national approbation of acknowledged equity experience and technical accuracy. An useful practical treatise anticipated judicial skill, with an indisposition to, and ignorance of, state business: besides, the Union rendered an Irish Cabinet unnecessary, and, in the opinion of many intelligent Irishmen, pernicious. Such hitherto subsisted as a screen between the English Government and this kingdom, to which may be attributed much domestic tyranny and discontent.

The wisdom of our constitution annexes to great offices certain ancient fees, which, whether existing under common or statute law, so far lighten the royal establishment, and give a recompense to the individual in proportion to his presumed personal labour. Places have thus, by the flux of time, shifted in emolument to inconsiderable value, whilst rank and precedence remain unaltered. The Chancellorship is, however, that high and laborious station which when conscientiously discharged claims an ample and easy recompense. That officer is not more bound to keep his Sovereign's conscience, than to preserve by precept and example a spirit of justice through the land.

The Union Act exhibits an instance of precipitancy or omission with respect to the Great Seal. The possessor was amply recompensed as Speaker of the House of Lords, and not delayed for such specific provision, or referred to a board of commissioners. Equal reason applied to preserve the office in adequate independence.

In the year 1802 it was enacted, that out of the Irish consolidated fund so much shall be paid to the Irish Chancellor as

together with his other fees and emoluments will make his salary equal to £10,000 per annum ; nor can the salary appear disproportioned to the existing wealth of the country, or a fair comparison with earlier times.

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